The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,856.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JANUARY 27, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance—Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town ..... Rs. 52 0
——— including postage ..... „ 72 0
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Ten lines and under
First insertion ..... Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto ..... „ 2 8
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Fourth and succeeding insertions ..... „ 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

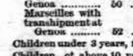
First insertion ..... 3 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 28th January, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. BARODA, (1,873 tons, and 400 H. P.) Captain W. B. Hall, WILL LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Company's Steamers now run to and from Brindisi instead of Marseilles.

REDUCED PARCEL RATES.

A considerable REDUCTION has been made in the TARIFF of CHARGES for SMALL PARCELS to ENGLAND, &c., particulars of which can be learnt on application at this Office.

Parcels will in future be received up to noon on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
21st January 1871.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. EMEU, (1,538 tons, and 300 H.P.), Captain G. Pearse, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 2nd February, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H.M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 31st instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
19th January 1871.

FOR LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL.

(Calling if necessary at Falmouth or Plymouth to land Passengers.)

(To be despatched hence about 15th proximo.)

THE A 1 Screw Steam Ship ORLANDO, 1,437 gross registered tons, 200 nominal Horse Power, 1,200 effective, F. Dawson, Commander.

This fine steamer, which was launched in the beginning of last year, has lately been engaged in conveyance of the Royal Mails from Hull to Sweden under a Contract speed of twelve knots an hour, and which it is intended will be maintained on the present voyage.

The first-class Cabins are amidships, and arranged so as to ensure the greatest freedom from the motion of the vessel and the best ventilation possible. There is accommodation, of a very superior description, for 42 first and 36 second class Passengers, a plan of which can be inspected at our office. The services of a Surgeon and Stewardess are engaged.

RATES OF PASSAGE ARE:

1st Class to Suez £30
Ditto to Liverpool £50
2nd Class Ditto £30

exclusive of Wines, &c., which however can be procured on board. Further particulars may be learned on application to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 24th January 1871.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

MESSRS. R. RUBATTINO & Co.'s ITALIAN MAIL STEAMERS running between GENOA and BOMBAY, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, (occasionally) ALEXANDRIA), PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN, and vice versa.

The next Steamer of the above Company, leaving THIS PORT, will be the newly English built s. s. INDIA, about 2,500 tons burden, carrying superior accommodation for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Passengers. She is expected to arrive by the 8th or 9th of next month and will probably be ready to sail on or about the 12th of February.

More precise information regarding her departure will be given on her arrival.

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£8	
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	10	
Alexandria	35	23	9-10	Including Wines.
Messina	45	32	12	
Naples	47	33	13	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	52	35	14-10	Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children ot above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to break their voyage at any of the Mediterranean Ports, and to resume it by any of the Company's Steamers to the port of destination marked on their Tickets.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the Passage Money.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, and further particulars apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 20th January 1871.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company intends to despatch EVERY MONTH a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY and vice versa.

The AUS, 1,400 Tons, will be despatched from Bombay about the 20th February, and the SPHINX, 1,400 Tons, about the 28th March. These Steamers have limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers. The rates for Cabin Passengers include food and table wine. transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY:

	Cabin.	Deck without Food.
To Aden	£16	£ 6-15
To Suez	£28	£11-15
To Port Said	£30	£12-10
To Trieste	£40	£16-10

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and those, Aden, Egypt, England and the Continent generally.

There is also a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versa*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The transit occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents grant also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE.

First Class.....£13 | Second Class .....£9.

Children under 10 years at Half Fare; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES for FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together:—First Class, £10-16 per head; Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ, to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co:—First Class, £3; Second Class, £2. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from BOMBAY by the P. & O. Co. and the Bombay Persia Ship Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

TRANSHIPMENT SERVICE AT PORT SAID.

GOODS for Trieste, Venice, Odessa, and Ports on the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, shipped by Steamers under any Flag whatever from Japanese, Chinese and Indian Ports bound to Mediterranean or British Ports, via Suez Canal, are received and transhipped by the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Port Said, and forwarded to their destination by the Company's regular lines of Steamers.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 2, Ash Lane, 20th January 1871.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, take cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Canal.

Rates of Fare for Passengers.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £50; 2nd class £35.
To Suez—1st class £40; 2nd class £22 10s. } Exclusive of Wines.
To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £53; 2nd class £34.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

In accordance with the above, the Steam-ship NEERA, Tons 2,500, Captain Conner, will be despatched to Liverpool on SATURDAY, 11th February 1871.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 3rd January 1871.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

SUPPLEMENTARY MAIL LINE.

UNDER AUTHORITY FROM THE

ADRIATICO ORIENTALE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS from SUEZ to BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, NAPLES, ROME, BOLOGNA, FLORENCE, TURIN, SUSA, VERONA, CAMERLATA, MILAN.

Steamers leave Alexandria on the arrival of the Mail from Bombay.

The passage from Alexandria to Brindisi occupies only three days, and the through journey to London about 140 hours, making a saving over other routes of about 48 hours.

On arrival of the weekly fast Steamer from Alexandria, carrying the Supplementary Indian Mail, an Express Train is run from Brindisi by the South Italian Railway en route for London, via Ancona, Bologna, Munich, Cologne, Ostend and Dover.

The saving in time and the shortness of the sea voyage recommend this route to passengers.

RATES OF FARE FROM SUEZ, INCLUDING TRANSIT THROUGH EGYPT.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		1st Class.	2nd Class.
To BRINDISI	Rs. 140	Rs. 100	To ROME	Rs. 153	Rs. 109-8
„ VENICE	Rs. 138	Rs. 108	„ MUNICH	Rs. 208	Rs. 153-0

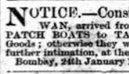
For rates to other towns apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 11th January 1871.

FOR LONDON.

(To sail about 15th proximo.)



MESSRS. GREEN'S favourite Passenger Ship MALABAR, 1,219 tons register, Charles Douglas, Commander, has excellent accommodation for First-class Passengers, and will be despatched hence as above. For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 23rd January 1871.

NOTICE.—Consignees per s. s. ORLANDO are hereby informed of the arrival of the Vessel, and requested to take delivery at once of their respective goods.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 23rd January 1871.

NOTICE.—Consignees per Ship ARDGOWAN, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective Goods; otherwise they will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation.

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 24th January 1871.

NOTICE.—Consignees per Ship NELSON, arrived from London, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective Goods; otherwise they will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 21st January 1871.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship ULCOATS, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS to take delivery of their Goods, otherwise it will be landed by the Captain without further intimation at the risk and expense of the concerned.

NANABHOY & SORABJEE,
Agents for Captain.

NOTICE to OVERLAND PASSENGERS.—Half Pints of CHAMPAGNE at Rs. 10, 13, and 16 per dozen. All Dry.

PAYNE & Co.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY,
Immediately Opposite the Custom House.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & COMPANY.

A FINE OPPORTUNITY TO LIBRARIES, CLUBS, BOOKSELLERS, FAMILIES, AND LOVERS OF LITERATURE.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed by Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall, to sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, and TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 27th and 28th instant, and the successive days, at 1 P.M., on their premises, in Elphinstone Circle, all their old stock of rare, curious, and valuable books of science, arts, literature, music, &c., &c., Stationery, Glass Book-case s, Shelves, Show Cases, Counters, Tables, and sundry other articles

Catalogues will be published, and the above will be on view, three days previous to the sale.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 27th January 1871.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB,

Will appear for the first time this season on

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, 28TH JAN., 1871,

When will be enacted Edward Young's tragedy, in five Acts, entitled,

THE REVENGE,

To be followed by the very laughable Farce of

DIAMOND CUT DIAMOND.

By the kind permission of Col. Green and the Officers of H.M.'s 19th Regt. N.I., the Band of the Regiment will attend.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle (reserved) ...Rs. 5 | Gallery.....Rs. 2
„ (un-reserved) ... 4 | Pit..... 1
Stalls..... 3

Tickets to be had at the "Oriental Exchange," opposite the Secretariat, and at the Theatre on the night of the Performance.

Doors open at 8-30 P.M.; Performance to commence at 8-45 P.M.

THE ASIATIC TRADING COMPANY (In Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd February 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of receiving the Final Accounts of the Company, showing the manner in which the liquidation has been conducted.

J. G. SMITH,
LIMJEE JAMSETJEE BOTTLEBHOY, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 22nd January 1871.

WE have just received, Overland, a Consignment of COBBETT'S celebrated CRICKET BATS.

Cash ..... Rs. 9
Credit 10

GEO. NICOLL & Co.

30, Medow Street, 26th January 1871.

NOTICES.

NIELGHERRY AGENCY.

For the Purchase, Sale, and Supervision of Houses, Estates and Lands, and attending to the wants of Visitors. Address Mr. J. H. KENRICK, Ootacamund.

TO EUROPEAN RESIDENTS IN INDIA.
THE SOVEREIGN BOOT
(FOR LADIES)

Made of soft Glove Kid, Channel Soles, Fancy Toes, Pliant Elastic Sides, Military Heels. Made expressly for Tropical Climates.

On the reception of twenty-one shillings sterling, the above will be sent out by pattern post, prepaid to any part of India, a pattern boot remitted to us through the PATTERN POST (costing a few pence) is sufficient guide for size, which is always registered for future use.

Illustrated Catalogues Post free on application.

MARSHALL AND WILLATS,
207 and 208 Oxford Street, London, W.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL'S
GENTLEMEN'S FIRST-CLASS BOOTS
at Moderate Prices for Cash.

THE 1870 ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE
with Particulars of Special and Convenient Arrangements for Indian Residents. Post free to India.
GENTLEMEN'S ELASTIC BOOTS.

Call for walking, or Patent Leather for Dress 21s. Hide Hunting Boots 45s., Morocco Slippers 7s. 6d. Orders should be accompanied by pattern boot or paper pattern of sole the size required, and Remittance crossed "Bank of England."

THOMAS D. MARSHALL,
192, Oxford Street, London, W.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium and large.

Wilkinson's Bronchio-Thoracic Lozenges.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in Irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public speakers and vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

Wilkinson's Stomachic and Liver Pills.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium and large.

They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

Bombay:—

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treasiker & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla and Fort, Poona.

And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies

NOTICES.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

LOUIS FRANK,
THE CELEBRATED
MAGICIAN AND ILLUSIONIST,
(Pupil of Chevalier,)

Has the honour to announce that he will appear in his

POPULAR ENTERTAINMENT
OF
NATURAL MAGIC
AND
ILLUSIONS,
IN THE ABOVE THEATRE,
THIS EVENING, FRIDAY, Jan. 27TH.

Mr. FRANK has great pleasure in being able to present some entirely new illusions never before performed in this country. It would be quite impossible to mention, within the limits of an advertisement, anything like the whole of the tricks and illusions to be performed, but in the programme for to-morrow evening will be included

THE BEAUTIFUL GROWTH OF FLOWERS,

One of the most wonderful achievements in the Art,

AND

DECAPITE PARLANT,
OR
THE ORACLE OF DELPHOS.

In this most inimitable Illusion a head is put upon a plate or bare table, and to the surprise of every one it goes through all the functions of a living human head; it not only eats, drinks, smokes, and laughs, but will converse with the audience in the most natural manner, and also possesses the faculty of "Second Sight." Mr. Frank begs to say this is not performed by the aid of what is known as the "Sphynx" table, as the head and table can be inspected and examined by any one, and the most sceptical will be compelled to acknowledge this to be one of the greatest marvels of the age. Mr. Frank performed this daily for seven months in the Paris Exhibition of 1867, and having combined with it a host of other novelties, he trusts, on the present occasion, to secure that patronage and support he has invariably received both here and in Europe.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle.....Rs. 4 | Upper Circle .....Rs. 2
Stalls..... 3 | Pit 1

TICKETS for Reserved Seats to be had at Mears. Soundy & Co.'s.

Performance to commence at 9 P.M.; Carriages at 11 P.M.

A. F. BRINE, Agent.

THE undersigned beg to give NOTICE to CAPTAINS and AGENTS tendering for the CONVEYANCE of TROOPS from Bombay to England, via the Cape of Good Hope, that they are PREPARED to SUPPLY TROOPS' PROVISIONS, Salt and Preserved, just received Overland, either by CONTRACT per head according to Government Scales, or otherwise, at moderate Prices.—For particulars apply to

SORABJEE PESTONJEE & Co.

Rampart Row.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, LONDON, and CHINA.—NOTICE.—From 1st January 1871, INTEREST on CURRENT ACCOUNTS, at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum, will be allowed only on the MINIMUM MONTHLY BALANCES, but no interest will be allowed on Balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

By order of the Directors,

ROBT. CAMPBELL, Agent.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the POWER of ATTORNEY heretofore HELD by Mr. C. GRIFFITHS of Bombay from Mr. G. THANDAFILLIDI, lately trading at Bombay and Manchester under the F RM of G. THANDAFILLIDI, has been CANCELLED, and that all persons indebted to the said Firm, or having Goods or Assets in their possession for or on account of the said Firm, are hereby required to pay or account for the same to the undersigned, as the duly authorized Attornies of the Receiver appointed in England to wind up the affairs of the said Firm.

WALLACE & Co.,
Attornies of the Receiver.

Bombay 16th January 1871.

TO CAPITALISTS.—The "LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA (CREDIT FONCIER INDIEN) Limited are prepared to treat for the sale by PRIVATE CONTRACT of SUNDRY PROPERTIES in

BOMBAY,
POONA,
SHOLAPOOR,
PANCHGUNNY,
KURRACHEE,

particulars of which may be had by applying to the Manager at the Bank's Office in Bombay. If desired part of the Purchase Money may remain on mortgage for a time at a moderate rate of interest.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

CONTRACT FOR LANDING AND DELIVERING STORES AND MATERIALS.

TENDERS for LANDING and DELIVERING the CONSIGNMENTS of the COMPANY from SHIPS in BOMBAY HARBOUR for a period of ONE YEAR, dating from the 19th April next, will be received by the undersigned up to the 26th February.

All Tenders should be sealed and properly endorsed on the Envelope.

The Company will not be bound to accept the lowest or any Tender.

FRANCIS MATHEW,
Chief Resident Engineer and Acting Agent.

IN CHANCERY.
Re ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a SIXTH DIVIDEND, at the rate of 9d. in the £ Sterling, will be PAID on and after the 30th instant.

MANISTY AND FLETCHER,
Attorneys for the Official Liquidator.

19, Rampart Row, 23rd January 1871.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1866, and of the GEORGE III. JUTE and WOOL SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NUSSERWANJEE ARDASEER WADIA, Liquidator.

UPON reading the Affidavit of NUSSERWANJEE ARDASEER WADIA, Liquidator of the above Company, sworn on the Fourteenth Day of January, instant, and upon hearing Mr. CRAWFORD, of the Firm of Messrs Leathes and Crawford, Attorney for the said Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia, I do order that all parties interested in the liquidation of the above Company do attend at my Chambers, at the High Court, on SATURDAY, the 28th day of January, instant, at a quarter to 11, on the hearing of the Application on behalf of the said Liquidator that the matters referred to in the Affidavit of the said Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia should be considered, and such Order made therein as to this Honourable Court seem fit.—Dated this 16th day of January 1871.

L. H. BAYLEY.

N.B.—Contributories or Creditors of the above Company wishing to see the Affidavit of the Liquidator, referred to in the above Order, are requested to call at the Office of the undersigned, where a Copy of the same may be seen and any information obtained.

LEATHES AND CRAWFORD,
Attornies for the Liquidator.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine at his Office up to 1 P.M. on SATURDAY the 28th instant, for the CONVEYANCE from BOMBAY to ENGLAND, via the CAPE of GOOD HOPE, of the INVALIDS of the SEASON, together with Men in health, Women, Children, Insanes and Convicts, the probable strength of which more or less is noted in the margin. As far as it is at present known eleven standing berths (exclusive of those for the families) and 28 swing cots will be required for the Invalids. Cells will also be required for one Military Convict and two Pauper Insane, Civilians.

	Officers as per G. O. C. 885 of 1868.	Invalids.	Men in health as Guard.	Convicts.	Women.	Children.
Madras Presidency	1	51	4	2	5	7
Bengal Ditto	1	1	4			
Bombay Ditto	1	43	13	3	5	
Convicts from Bombay Jail				7		
Civilian Pauper Insanes		3				
Total	3	98	3	17	1	5 12

2. The Insanes will be placed under the charge of the Master of the Transport, who will receive (on his certifying the Home authorities that he has bestowed due care and attention on the Insanes entrusted to him) a gratuity of Rupees One Hundred for each individual handed over.

3. The Vessel accepted will require to be docked (if necessary) and ready for final survey on the 11th proximo, sailing from Bombay about the 15th February, and will be chartered on the terms of the last revised Articles of Agreement.

4. Tenders should specify the rates per head in Indian Currency, the ship finding fittings, provisions, and water, as well as apparatus for making and baking the bread rations of the Troops and others embarked, the materials for making the bread rations being obtained by purchase from the Commissariat Department.

5. The Biscuit must be purchased from the Commissariat Department.

6. Two-thirds of the passage money will be paid in Bombay, and the remaining one-third on the arrival of the Troops in England.

7. The expense attending stamp fees to be affixed to Charter-Parties as well as to Counterparts of Vessels taken up to be borne by the Owners, Agents or Masters tendering.

8. All Tenders must be made in a Form to be obtained at the Office of the Agents for Transports, which will furnish further necessary information for parties tendering.

9. The Superintendent of Bombay Marine reserves to himself the right of declining any Tender without assigning cause for so doing.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEORGE INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 18th January 1871.

THACKER VINING, & Co.

A COMPLETE BOOK CATALOGUE is in course of preparation; orders will be registered.

AN INFERNAL PAMPHLET, containing Paragraph Notices and Lists of Valuable Books, Instruments, Pictures and Sundries, may be had on application.

FOR

POSTAL CORRESPONDENCE,

The beautiful water-lined

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PAPER,	with the new square or oblong,	ENVELOPES,
3 quire packet. Cash. Credit. Rs. a. Rs. 1 4 1 8	MEDIUM OCTAVO, of Amber, blue or Cream, colours is the best for private letters. 1 sheet & envelope pass Inland 3½ „ „ Overland.	Box of 100. Cash. Credit. Rs a. Rs. a. sq. 1 6 1 8 ob. 1 2 1 4

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NOTICES.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.
ON TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 31ST.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON'BLE SIR SEYMOUR FITZGERALD, G.C.S.I., GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
will be presented

BIRCH'S TOUR OF EUROPE!

A Grand Pictorial Exhibition accompanied by Mr. BIRCH, as Cicerone with Fun, Wit, Humor, Comic Songs and Impersonations of Character, and by Mr. R. W. Kohler with Solos on a multiplicity of instruments, including the English Concertina, Cornet, Flageolet and Rock Harmonicon.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle.....Rs. 4 | Upper Circle.....Rs. 2
Stalls..... „ 3 | Pit ..... „ 1

Doors open at 8-30; Commence at 9 P.M.

N.B.—Seats can be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Executive Engineer, Poona, up to the 1st February, 1871, for 7,000 cubic feet of 1st class TEAK TIMBER in squared logs. The timber is to be delivered at the Executive Engineer's Workshops in Poona during the month of February 1871.

G. J. MELLIS, Major,
Executive Engineer, Poona and Kirkee.

Executive Engineer's Office, Poona, 12th January 1871.

THE ELPHINSTONE LANDING AND GLOBE EXPRESS COMPANY.—LAND CARGOES with despatch as MODERATE RATES; Bond or deliver Goods on Bunders, or clear from Custom House and deliver at Warehouses. Likewise Despatch Packages to any part of the world. For particulars apply to

F. MOOLJEE & Co.,
Care of Messrs. Mooljee Thackersey & Co.,
Opposite the New Bank of Bombay.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, Mr. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted:—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted for the Meeting, subject to such modifications as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending in their individual assents to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same into effect."

3. "That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the premiums due on their respective Policies to an account to be opened at the Bank of England and the Agra Bank, Limited, in the names of Messrs. Thomson, Bell, and Major-General Cunningham, three of the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company; the premiums to be returned, in case the scheme of reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind."—*Times*, 29th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

SEASON 1870-71.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
APOLLO HOUSE, BOMBAY.

By Appointment,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN, TO HIS EXCELLENCY
THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA,

HAVE the pleasure to announce arrival of extensive Shipments for the coming Season, and beg to solicit an early inspection. The whole of the Goods have come by E. & O. steamers; and Customers may rely upon getting the latest Novelties.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S	Celebrated White Zephyr Shirts	...doz.	50
BADHAM'S	Celebrated White Zephyr Shirts, linen fronts and cuffs	...	60
BADHAM'S	Fine Embroidered Dress Shirts	...each	7 to 25
BADHAM'S	Coloured Cambric Shirts	...doz.	45
BADHAM'S	Super ditto ditto	... „	60
BADHAM'S	Fine French Cambric Shirts	... „	65
BADHAM'S	"Indian Shirts"—A mixture of Flax and Cotton. The material specially adapted for wear in this country, absorbs perspiration and will not shrink	... each	7
BADHAM'S	Wove Flannel Shirts	... „	9
BADHAM'S	Silk and Wool Shirts	... „	9½

SLEEPING SUITS.

		Rs.
BADHAM'S	Celebrated Wove Flannel	... 18
BADHAM'S	Ditto Silk and Wool	... 20
BADHAM'S	Ditto Spun Silk	... 25

HOSIERY.

		Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S	Fine Brown Cotton Socks	...	12½
BADHAM'S	Superfine ditto	...	21
BADHAM'S	Balbriggan ...	...	20½
BADHAM'S	Fine Lisle Thread	...	21
BADHAM'S	Ditto ditto Striped	...	23
BADHAM'S	Coloured Merino ½ Hose plain and striped	...	15 to 18
BADHAM'S	Super ditto. ditto.	...	18 to 25
BADHAM'S	Scotch Lambswool and heavy Woollen Ribbed Knicker Bocker Stockings for shooting, &c.	... per pair	6
BADHAM'S	Celebrated India Gauze Vests	... each	5½ to 6½
BADHAM'S	Fine Gauze Vests	... „	3½ to 4½
BADHAM'S	Summer Merino do.	... „	5 to 5½
BADHAM'S	Grey Merino do.	... „	5½ to 6½
BADHAM'S	Scotch Lambswool Shirts	... „	7½
BADHAM'S	India Gauze Pants	... „	9
BADHAM'S	Grey Merino do.	... „	7½
BADHAM'S	Super Gauze do.	... „	6½

COLLARS.

All the new shapes in Stock.

	Rs.	as.
The "Pall Mall," "Shakspeare" "West End," "Dux," "Oxford," "Regent," "Stuce," and "Grosvenor," per doz.	7	0
Dux with Tie, Olympic do.	7	8

POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS.

All hemmed and washed, ready for use.

		Rs.	Rs.
Scotch Lawn Handkerchiefs	... per doz.	6	
Scotch Lawn Handkerchiefs, coloured borders	... „	6	
White Irish Cambric	... „	10	to 25
White Irish Cambric, coloured borders	... „	10½	
Fine French Cambric with coloured borders and hemstitched	... „	24	
Ladies' fine Cambric, hemstitched	... „	10	to 15

SCARVES AND TIES.

		Rs.	Rs.
The "Duke" or Sailor's Knot Scarf in immense variety		2½	to 3
Fancy Roman Scarves for Knot or Ring	...	3½	to 4
Black and coloured Tom Thumb Ties	... each	1	
Black and coloured Eglington	... „	1½	to 1¾

UMBRELLAS AND WALKING STICKS.

A large and good assortment of the above.

	Rs.	Rs.
Umbrellas	10	to 15
Walking Sticks	1	to 6

JEWELLERY.

	Rs.	
Fine gold Collar Studs	each ...	8
Fine gold Front Studs	per set ...	12 to 45
Fine gold Links	...	18 to 30
Fine gold Solitaires	...	15 to 35

Lund's Jewellery in great variety, Gold on Ivory.

Collar Studs	each ...	2½
Front Studs	per set ...	5
Solitaires	per pair...	5 to 10

TOWELS, LINENS, &c.

		Rs.	Rs.
Hand Towels	per doz. ...	10,	12 to 16
Royal Turkish Bath Towels	... „ ...

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nominal value per sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs. p. c.			
100,00	100	all	3 p.ct.	Agra Bank	90
22,500	1,000	all	9 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,875
10,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	612½
10,000	500	100	6 do.	Ditto 2nd Rss. Issue	162½
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,500
20,000	250	all	9 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	240
7,000	275	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	260
4,000	250	all	nil	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
37,000	250	125	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India	110
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	440

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 70	Colaba Land Co.	1,615
8,000	250	all		Worre Land & Pier Co. Ld	155
750	2,000	2,000	Nil	Mazagon Land	990
4,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	Fort Canning	255

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 26.

Hunter, Assistant Surgeon, Staff, on leave, from Broach.
Forjett, Lieutenant, 1-11th Foot, on leave, from Deolalee.
Wetherall, Captain, 108th Foot, on leave, from Deolalee.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 26.

Hooper, Captain, Rifle Brigade, on duty, to Deolalee.
Tennant, Captain, 108th Foot, to join, to Deesa.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

By MAJOR GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C. B., Commanding Poona Division of the Army.

Poona, 25th January 1871.

At the recommendation of the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Indian Medical Service, Assistant Surgeon Wall, general duty, Poona, is directed to proceed to Sholapore and relieve Surgeon Hunter (proceeding to Bombay on duty) of the medical charge of the 28th Regiment N. I., Staff and details at that station, returning to Poona on Surgeon Hunter resuming his charge.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, January 26.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. G. Robison, Bombay Staff Corps, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate; one year and twenty-two days under Rule 15 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868, and the remainder under para. 2nd of G. O. No. 472 of 1870.

Captain W. A. Salmon, Staff Corps, Acting Assistant Political Agent in Kattiwar, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under Rule 15 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

The services of Ensign A. S. W. Connor, probationer for the Staff Corps, attached to the 27th Regiment N. I., are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Public Works Department.

The furlough to Europe granted by G. O. No. 787, dated 24th November 1870, to Lieutenant L. K. Scott, R.E., Executive Engineer Delhi Division, is cancelled.

The undermentioned officers of the Staff Corps having completed twenty years' service, to be Majors from the 20th January 1871, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Captain John Henry Castell.
Captain William Thomas Mills.
Captain Lesser Horatio Sibthorpe.

The undermentioned officers are appointed Superintendents of Bazaars, with effect from the dates specified against their respective names:—

Captain A. T. Reid, Staff Corps, at Malligaum, from the 18th September 1867.
Lieutenant W. S. Peat, General List, at Jacobabad, from the 21st April 1870.

Extra Assistant Apothecary J. X. Braganza is discharged the service at his own request.

Major W. A. Park, Cadre 3rd Europeans, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, from date of departure in February next, on private affairs, under Rule 9th of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

In continuation of G. G. O. No. 465 of 1870, it is notified that the Government of India have permitted the grant of a free passage by rail to the port of embarkation, to warrant officers and their families, when the former may be proceeding home on medical certificate, and, in the case of Warrant Officers of other Presidencies embarking from such port under the authority of medical opinion, at seasons of the year when troop ships do not ply.

The following promotions are ordered in the Commissariat Department, to have effect from 24th December 1870, the date on which Lieutenant-Colonel F. P. Mignon and Major C. F. Keays, Assistant Commissaries General, first class, embarked for England on private affairs:—

Major M. W. Willoughby, Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, to be Acting Assistant Commissary General, first class.

Major J. Clements, Acting Assistant Commissary General, second class, to be Acting Assistant Commissary General, first class.

Captain J. B Fenwick, Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General, first class, to be Acting Assistant Commissary General, second class.

Captain A. Phelps, Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General, first class, to be Acting Assistant Commissary General, second class.

Captain E. S. Ostrehan, Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General, second class, to be Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General, first class.

Captain R. R. M. VanHeythuysen, Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General, second class, to be Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General, first class.

Captain J. S. D bolton, Acting Sub-Assistant Commissary General, first class, to be Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General, second class.

Lieutenant G. F. Bryant, Acting Sub-Assistant Commissary General, first class, to be Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General, second class.

Agreeably to a decision of the Government of India, officers permitted to remain in India as probationers for the Staff Corps, under the sanction of the Order republished in G. G. O. No. 24 of 1865, until they may have completed the probationary period, are to be restricted to Staff Corps rates of pay subsequent to the departure of their Corps from India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The following temporary arrangements and appointments are confirmed:—

Mr. M. Chapman is hereby appointed First Officer of the Surveying Schooner Constance, and Assistant Surveyor, from the 6th December 1870.

Mr. G. H. Law is hereby appointed Third Officer of the Surveying Schooner Constance, from the 6th December 1870.

Mr. Edward Tooley is hereby appointed Draftsman of the Surveying Schooner Constance, from the 1st January 1871.

Mr. Robert Abrey is hereby appointed Clerk of the Surveying Schooner Constance, from the 10th January 1871.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Cavaliere G. Pilastri, Consul for His Majesty the King of Italy at Bombay, has returned from Europe and resumed charge of his office.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments under the Kattywar Political Agency:—

Captain L. Russell, Personal Assistant to the Political Agent in Kattywar, to be Fourth Political Assistant in Kattywar, vice Captain G. A. Atkinson, deceased.

Captain W. A. Salmon, Bombay Staff Corps, to be Personal Assistant to the Political Agent in Kattywar, vice Captain L. Russell.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Azum Babajee Ramchandra Ghanekar, temporarily appointed Mamlatdar of Khatao, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the second class, in the Satara District.

Under the provisions of section 3 of Act II. of 1869 the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Captain May Jephson James Mignon to act as a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the Government of Bombay.

Azum Sudasco Anunt Natoo, Head Carkoon in the Walwa Mamlatdar's Kutchery, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the second class, in the Satara District.

Azum Ganesh Purshram Kudoskar, Head Carkoon in the Tasgaum Mamlatdar's Kutchery, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the second class, in the Sattara District.

Azum Vishnoo Purshram Vyed, Head Carkoon in the Koregaum Mamlatdar's Kutchery, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the second class, in the Sattara District.

Rao Bahadoor Virabhadra Mallaolaya, first class Subordinate Judge of Sirsy, has been allowed three months' sick leave from the 10th instant, instead of from the 2nd instant, as notified in Government notification dated the 16th idem.

Mr. J. R. Naylor, Acting Senior Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Kullaghee, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years from the date of sailing of first mail in May next, under chapter 4 of the Covenanted Service Furlough Rules of 1868.

Mr. R. W. Hunter, Acting Judge and Session Judge of Ratnagherry, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years from the 1st April 1871, under chapter I of the Covenanted Service Furlough Rules of 1868. He is also allowed subsidiary leave for a period of four weeks.

Mr. J. H. Grant, an Assistant Collector and a Magistrate F. P. in the Nassick District, is, so long as he is employed in that district invested with powers, under section 442 of the Criminal Procedure Code, to hear appeals from decisions in Criminal cases tried in the talookas under his Revenue charge by officers exercising powers less than those of a Magistrate.

The Honourable the Chief Justice of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay has been pleased to grant leave of absence for six months, without pay to J. W. Orr, Prothonotary, Ecclesiastical and Admiralty Registrar of the High Court, from such date as he may avail himself of it.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the appointment by the Honourable the Chief Justice of Mr. George Haughton Farran to be *pro* tem. Prothonotary, Ecclesiastical and Admiralty Registrar during Mr. Orr's absence, or until further orders.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. McDonald, Sub-Inspector of Cotton in Sind, acted as Cotton Inspector in that Province from the 19th October to the 20th December 1870.

Mr. Rungrow Themaji e is appointed to act as Hoozoor Deputy Collector of Sholapoor, during the absence of Mr. Vishnoo Purushram, on medical certificate, or until further orders.

Mr. W. Ramsay acted as Collector and Magistrate of Surat from 13th October to 12th December 1870, both days inclusive.

Messrs. A. D. Carey and F. Birkbeck acted respectively as First and Second Assistant Collectors of Surat from 13th October to 12th December 1870, both days inclusive.

Mr. James Adams to be Supernumerary Assistant Superintendent in the Poona and Nassick Survey.

Mr. Parconnell acted as third class Deputy Collector at Hyderabad (Sind) from 29th October to 28th December 1870, both days inclusive.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. L. G. Hynes, to be Assistant Mint Master, vice Mr. J. C. Harris, on, deceased.

Mr. J. H. Grant, Acting First Assistant Collector, Nassick, is invested with the powers of a Commissioner under section 41 of the Income Tax Act.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Captain J. M. Greig, R.e., is appointed Executive Engineer, Khandeish.

Captain H. H. Cox, R.E., is appointed Executive Engineer, Canara.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned second class Boilermakers are promoted to first class from the 9th January 1871:—

Mr. T. Marriott.
Mr. L. B. Ingham.

Mr. G. Bense, second class Boilermaker, is promoted to first class from the 9th January 1871.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
26	Bellona (s)	Wilkinson	Hongkong, Jan. 1.
	H. M. S. Teazer	Blomfield	Zanzibar.
	Taptee (s)	Morrison	Cutch, Jan. 23.

DEPARTURE.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
25	General Havelock (s)	Drewitz	Malabar Coast.

The steamer Taptee, to Cutch, began to load yesterday.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.
23 Lucy S. Wilkie ..... Pritchard ..... Liverpool, Sept. 4.
Gondola ..... Barron ..... Cape Town.
Calliope ..... Symons ..... Bombay, Dec. 1.
Nagpore ..... Trevelleck ..... Liverpool, Oct. 8.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.
20 Oriental (s) ..... Smith ..... Rangoon.
21 Mongolia (s) ..... Barlow ..... Calcutta.
Scandaria (s) ..... Carroll ..... Bimlipatam.
22 Meinam (F S) .... Galle.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.
22 Mongolia (s) ..... Barlow ..... Southampton.
Meinam (F S) .... Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—24TH JANUARY.

FROM LONDON.

Windsor Castle, 1 hhd. Holland gin, Payne & Co.
Sam Mendel, 3 hhds. brandy, 1 pipe port, and 1 butt sherry, Payne & Co.
J. C. Bottlehose, 2 butts sherry, Payne & Co.
British Nation, 2 butts sherry, and 2 hhds. brandy, Payne & Co.
Michael Scott, 2 butts sherry, Payne & Co.
Lord of the Isles, 1 pipe port, Payne & Co.

26TH JANUARY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Ulcoats, 4 crates earthenware, H. M. Ramjee; 16 crates earthenware, B. Dewjee.

FROM LONDON.

Daphne, 31 cases champagne, hock, sherry &c., Cosman Allarukia & Co.; 135 casks ale, Merwanjee & Co.
Collingwood (s), 7 cases cheese and sardines, J. Nowrojee.
Duke of Edinburgh, 50 cases yellow metal sheets, J. Sewjee; 25 kegs iron nails, S. Shaw & Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Amoy, 25 cases sulphuric acid, E. A. Cadur.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Atlantique, 200 cases brandy, H. Bomanjee Touch & Co.

FROM SUEZ.

Golconda (s), 60 cases sherry, Payne & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—26TH JANUARY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Milbank (s), 40 bales wool, Hurree Thakersee; 85 bales cotton, Canjee Furbut and Co.; 48 bales cotton, Khimjee Bhowan; 2 bales baster seed, and 3 bale hemp, Spencer, Shaw and Co.; 61 bales wool, Tooloidass Callianjee.
Bennington, 45 bales cotton, Ketsey Sajpall; 50 bales cotton, Chuterbhoy Chapsee; 50 bales cotton, D. Mooljee.
Khimjee Oodowjee, 4 bales cotton, Lawrence and Co.; 39 bales cotton, J. Mitta.
Daphne, 289 bags rape seed, H. Goculdass.
Malta (s), 125 bales wool, N. Khuttow.
Collingwood (s), 45 bales wool, Lalljee Euderjee; 54 bales cotton, G. Eenjee & Co.; 80 bales cotton, Jaigopall; 300 bales cotton, W. and A. Graham & Co.; 32 bales cotton, T. Vurjdass.
Duke of Edinburgh, 554 bars blister steel, James Bapty.
Orlando (s), 100 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.; 200 bales cotton, Kunkler Preiswerk & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Baroda (s), 44 bales silk, Ahmedbhoy Hubbibhoy; 364 pieces Eteeth, Bawanjee Vullybhoy; 10 bundles and 77 pieces Eteeth, Sucoor Futtabhoy; 20 bales silk, Rehemoobhoy Hubbibhoy; 6 cases cardamoms, Soondercass Mooljee.

FOR TRIESTE.

Baroda (s), 50 bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co.
Malta (s), 150 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Emeu (s), 1 bale cotton, Alsen Riebe & Co.; 1 case corals, David Sassoon & Co.; 49 bales cotton, M. Vizbhoocum; 32 bales cotton, J. Peerbhoy.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.		Mail closes.		After packet.
United Kingdom	Jan. 28	...	2 P.M.	...	3 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 30	...	11 A.M.	...	
Persian Gulf vis Kurrachee	,, 30	...	11 A.M.	...	
China	Feb. 2	...	9 A.M.	...	10 A.M.
Australia	,, 16	...	9 A.M.	...	10 A.M.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	Jan. 28	...	2 P.M.	...	3 P.M.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

CUTTRISS—January 23rd, at Baroda, the wife of A. Cuttriss, Esq., Pyrotechnist to H. H. the Guicowar, of a son.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

CURJON—January 20th, at No. 10, London Street, the wife of Fargo Achille Courjon, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

FRASER—BELL—January 21st, at St. Thomas' Church, by the Rev. T. D. Gray, Alexander John Fraser, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Furreedpore, son of Captain A. J. Fraser, to Amelia, the youngest child of Charles Bell, late Revenue Surveyor, and the only grand daughter of Brigadier General George Banks Bell.

DEATHS.

HOWATSON—January 15th, at Monghyr, of acute dysentery Leah Beatrice Daisy, second and youngest daughter of Fred. Howatson, Esq., Head Assistant to Commissioner of Cooch Behar Division, aged 3 years, 2 months, and 21 days.

BAPTISTE—January 19th, at Calcutta of apoplexy, Mr. John Baptist, Government Pleader of Bhaugalpore, aged 46 years, 2 months, and 12 days.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

BAIN—January 17th, at Trichin-poly, the wife of Henry Bain, Esq., C. E., G. S. I. Railway of a daughter.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTHS.

WILLIAMS—January 6th, at Dera Ismael Khan, the wife of Mr. B. Williams, Head Clerk, Deputy Commissioner's Office, Bunnoo, of a daughter.
KEMP—January 18th, at Deorie, near Saugor, C. P., the wife of H. A. Kemp Esq., of a son.
RYAN—January 12th, at Moultan, the wife of Supervisor J. Ryan, P. W. D., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

SHIELDS—POLLOCK—January 20th, at Loodianah, by special licence, by Revd. S. H. Reamish, Chaplain of Jullundur, Mr. William H. Shields, to Miss Harriet A. Pollock.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All communications respecting advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 27, 1871.

THE hour of the surrender of Paris seems to have come at last. How far the agony of resistance may be further prolonged is mainly a question of temper. Already it has been fined down to the military demand that the troops or garrison should march out with the honours of war; and although hucksters may regard those honours as "barren," no high-spirited or honourable soldier will ever take that low view. Every garrison of a beleagured fortress stipulates if it can for the grant of that satisfaction to the vanquished soldier's pride. It is often accorded to brave troops who have given incontestable proofs of prowess, and hardihood, and fortitude; it is sometimes granted in cases where, time being of the greatest value, a general cannot afford to haggle about terms which involve no loss. It merely means that the garrison should march out with drums beating and colours flying and arms in hand, and should be received with the proper salutes and in the proper form by the victorious army. Sometimes, but rarely, the vanquished are not held as prisoners of war; sometimes it is stipulated that they shall be sent to their homes, as in the case of the Cintra Convention; sometimes the troops are dismissed on parole. But the mere fact of marching out with the honours of war implies no more than a compliment or a courtesy. In the case of Paris the demand was unreasonable, for it would have been absurd to grant the honours of war to National Guards who would not fight, yet it is almost certain that the general in command would have insisted on including the National Guards. Moreover, while we do not wish to underrate the courage of the Parisians, it is obvious that, in point of valour, they have not done much. The German soldiers have been kept out by the guns and ramparts, and not by the garrison; when the latter endeavoured to break the line of investment they never could get above a mile, if so much, beyond the range of their big guns. In the greatest and best contested sorties their numbers were of no avail; and, judging from the accounts received, it may fairly be doubted whether the Parisians have done anything entitling them to the honours of war. To a soldier like Trochu or Vinoy, both men of honour, the refusal of the demand will be painful, because they would know how to appreciate its concession; but they will probably admit that to the mass of the defenders the honour would come unbought and undeserved.

We have all along pointed out that, from the moment when the Parisian Government determined to resist, the fall of Paris became purely a question of supplies. He who could answer the question—how long will food and fuel hold out?—could tell us when Paris would surrender. Except for one brief interval, the external armies, hastily summoned, hastily organized and trained, never had a chance of relieving the proud city. Men have been deceived, in judging of the efforts of these armies, by forgetting that the German generals never dared to follow them up with vigour as long as the fate of Paris remained in suspense. Prudence of the highest kind restricted the operations of the covering armies to the duty of preventing any assailant from approaching within a limited distance; after every German victory, the hand of the victors was stayed perforce; men attributed to weakness what was the consequence of wisdom; and thus Faidherbe has never been keenly followed up, but simply driven away; Chanzy has been able to recede and re-form unmolested for a fresh effort; Bourbaki was at liberty to march eastward and try a fall with von Werder on the Doubs. The great immediate central object of military and political operations being the reduction of Paris, the movements of every commander in the field were subordinated to that single end by the genius of von Moltke, as prudent as it is daring; but as soon as Paris has succumbed to famine, if the provincial armies do not yield, their opponents will follow them up and break them to pieces. As we pointed out, the recent march of the Red Prince on Laval and Tours was not an indication of his increased strength, but of the greater latitude allowed him by von Moltke—consequent, doubtless, on his larger knowledge of the real state of affairs in Paris. A month ago Prince Charles could have driven Chanzy over the Loire or into Brest if he had been permitted; the stuff opposed to him being weak and yielding, easily panic-stricken, and disposed to surrender. The temptation to break up Chanzy's army was resisted, and wisely resisted, since the right road to success lay through the capture of Paris.

It has been alleged that General Trochu intended to retire into Valerien and hold it as a citadel; but the authors of this ingenious surmise forgot, first, that he would be no better off were he in the more restricted ground about Valerien; and next, that the Germans would not assent to any articles of capitulation in which Valerien and every other work and all arms and munitions were not included. There are two parties to all capitulations, and it is not usual for the weaker to dictate terms. But the idea of treating Valerien as a citadel was absurd, and the idea could never have been entertained for more than a moment by any sensible man.

We may take it for granted that Paris will surrender in a few days, and the question is, what effect will that great event have on the duration of the war? It is difficult to judge accurately, because we have no gauge wherewith to measure the passions of men. But from the moment that the Germans are in Paris, every French army afoot will have a precarious existence, and not one will be able to stand up against its assailants. Nevertheless they may continue a running fight for some time. Lille will shelter the Northern Army; Lyons the Southern; Brest that of General Chanzy, unless he can cross the Loire and make for the South. But in the meantime the country—provinces now untouched—will be in the hands of the Germans, and resistance on isolated points, though it may be prolonged, will be hopeless. Then, there is the question—what and where is the Government of France? Is it in Paris or in General Chanzy's camp? And when Paris has fallen, will the Germans recognize M. Gambetta as a Government? If the Government is in Paris, then it must be competent to sign for more than the capitulation of the capital; and Count Bismarck may treat with that Government while he reduces those who repudiate its authority. For, after the fall of Paris, if Faidherbe and Bourbaki and Chanzy continue the war, they will be acting under the orders of Gambetta. Will Frenchmen and French officers consent to that?

One thing we cannot overlook. The prolongation of the war after the fall of Sedan has given the Republic, or some general, or some politician, an army, or the semblance of an army, ready to form the nucleus of a fresh organization, or support some authority, legal or the fruit of usurpation, and ready to stand in the place of that imperial body now prisoners in Germany. There are, in fact, materials for somebody's use, after a peace; whose use, the fates will disclose in due time. If the Republicans had yielded after the fall of Sedan they must have taken back the soldiers misled by Napoleon and his marshals; now they have at least a chance with an army of their own raising. But this is looking too far ahead. Peace, apparently within hail, has not yet entered on the scene.

ERRATUM.—In our article yesterday on the commercial position of Bombay, the phrase "not over *nice* Europeans" was printed in error for "not over-*wise* Europeans."

IT is good news to hear, on undeniable authority, that a large tract of land on both banks of the Wurdah contains immense seams of coal and iron ores of a very excellent quality. One coal bed is said to be seventy-five feet thick and of great longitudinal extension. The iron stone yields 50 per cent of ore. We suppose that the discovery of these coal beds will decide the question of a railway from the Nagpore branch of the G. I. P. to the Wurdah and thence to Hyderabad.

A MADRAS contemporary mentions that during the very violent hurricane on the coast, the Spirit of the North is said to have run ashore at Calicut.

IN regard to the Dum-Dum Snider Factory, the "Englishman" now contradicts the report it published, that cracks had appeared in some of the arches of the building. It states "on good authority that there is no foundation for the report."

THE "Indian Daily News" understands that Colonel Pughe, the Inspector General of Police, Lower Provinces, now on leave, is expected to return to India shortly, and that Colonel Patterson, the Officiating Inspector General, on being relieved, proceeds to England.

MR. R. M. TOWERS, Bengal Civil Service, having obtained a degree of honour in the Bengali language, has been presented with the authorized donation of Rs. 2,000. Messrs. H. W. Gordon and E. O'Brien have also obtained certificates of high proficiency in Hindi, and have each been presented with the authorized donation of Rs. 1,000.

MR. MONTEATH'S proposal to reduce the postage on Indian journals to half an anna, submitted to Government early last year, is now, says the Calcutta "Examiner," before the Financial Department, which signifies that if financial considerations admit the proposal will be acted on. "The proposition had previously been referred for opinion to the several Postmasters General, all of whom, we believe, expressed themselves in its favour."

ON the 19th instant, Colonel Brooke, Agent Governor General for Rajpootana, installed Ibrahim Ali Khan, son of the deposed chief Mahomed Ali Khan, as Nawab of Tonk. Since the deposition of the late nawab, towards the end of 1867, in consequence of complicity with the Lawa massacre, the Tonk State has been under the immediate control of the Political department, locally represented by a Resident Assistant to the Agent Governor General.

WE regret to find that Colonel Malleson is under the necessity of taking sick leave to Europe owing to the effects of the severe accident he suffered some little time ago. The important charge of the education of the young Maharajah of Mysore will, during Colonel Malleson's absence, be undertaken by Mr. J. D. Gordon, the Judicial Commissioner. Mr. Gordon is at present in England, but his furlough expires on the 29th April, and he is expected out immediately. It was Mr. Gordon who filled the appointment of private secretary to the Viceroy in Lord Lawrence's time.

THE SUMMONS TO MR. ANSTEY FROM KHANDEISH.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Justice Green, on his taking seat on the bench yester day morning, made the following remarks with reference to a paragraph that appeared in our columns yesterday:—

I notice in the *Bombay Gazette* of this morning a paragraph stated to be extracted from the *Deccan Herald*, which is as follows:—

"We hear, from Bombay, that a summons from the Judge of Khandeish was served on Mr. Anstey as a witness in the inquiry pending there into the charge of torture brought against Mr. Pritchard and the police. The summons, we hear, was served on Mr. Anstey in the Honourable Mr. Justice Green's court. Mr. Anstey handed up the summons to the Judge. The Judge sent it to the Chief Justice who was in the Appellate Court. It was soon returned by the Chief Justice to Mr. Justice Green, with remarks which decided Mr. Anstey to refuse obedience to it. If this information be correct, the conflict between the Civil Service and the High Court must soon wax furious. The sooner it comes to its last stage the better."

As the statements contained in that paragraph are, in several material particulars, based on incorrect information, and, if uncontradicted, might cause misconception, I have been requested by the Chief Justice (who is not able to attend Court to-day) to mention the matter this morning. It is not the fact that on the day referred to in the paragraph mentioned any subpœna or summons was handed to me by Mr. Anstey, or brought to my notice in Court in any way by him, or that I sent any such document to the Chief Justice, or that he returned the same to me with any remarks, or that the subpœna or summons ever reached the Chief Justice. The Chief Justice authorises me to state that a letter was addressed by Mr. Anstey to the Chief Justice and Judges sitting on the Appellate side of the Court, complaining of the attempt to serve a summons upon him, when attending the Court on the Original side, to appear as a witness in the Court of the District Judge at Dhoolia in a matter in which, when before the High Court, he had been engaged as counsel, and informing them that he (Mr. Anstey) had declined to accept such summons. I am authorized to state that no reply was sent by the Chief Justice and Judges on the Appellate side to that letter, nor did they take any action whatever upon it, considering it, as they did, an irregular mode of bringing the matter before them; nor did the Chief Justice or Judges convey or cause to be conveyed to Mr. Anstey any expression of opinion whatever, either upon the propriety of issuing that summons or of its being served or attempted to be served within the precincts of the High Court and before a Judge sitting in Court, or of Mr. Anstey returning it and disobeying it, if he did disobey it. I am further requested to state that Mr. Shantaram Narayen (who had been instructed in the High Court as pleader in the same case with Mr. Anstey, when it was before Mr. Justice Lloyd and Mr. Justice Kemball) was also served with a summons from the District Court at Dhoolia to attend there as a witness on the investigations into the allegations of procuring confessions by torture, directed to the High Court. Being a pleader, it was necessary that Mr. Shantaram Narayen should obtain leave before he could absent himself from the High Court in order to attend as a witness at Dhoolia, and the Chief Justice and Judges, at considerable inconvenience to the business of the High Court, in which Mr. Shantaram Narayen has an extensive practice, granted him permission to obey the summons and proceed to the Court at Dhoolia.

REVIEW.

"TAGORE LAW LECTURES, 1870." The Hindu Law, being a treatise on the law administered exclusively to Hindus by the British Courts in India. By HENRY COWELL, Esq., Barrister-at-Law and Tagore Law Professor. (Calcutta: Thacker, Spink & Co. Bombay: Thacker, Vining & Co.)

LIKE most treatises on scientific subjects originally delivered in the shape of lectures, the style, form and scope of this nicely-printed volume are more adapted to the wants of the ordinary reader than is usual in law-books of a profounder character. We do not expect the full exercise of the nicely-distinguishing faculty, which delights in rigorous definitions and logical classifications. We are saved the annoyance of too frequent allusion by names of the parties to suits in which decisions of importance have been pronounced, but which the learned reader is supposed either to know already or to be able to refer to at once. In a series of lectures intended to interest the young, we have, as might be expected, the broader and more general maxims plainly presented, with the theory of their origin explained, and illustrated by comparison with the provisions of the other ancient codes, particularly that of Rome. Mr. Cowell has also woven into his text the great rulings of British Courts on points of doubtful or disputed Hindu law, and, while thus making the book practically useful, has given his subject a more living interest and prevented the speculative minds of his readers from looking on it as something merely archaic, religious and metaphysical, instead of a constant and universally-diffused force acting and re-acting on the people in former generations and now throughout India. British case-made law and British legislation have so completely affected the Hindu law, that no manual would now be complete without them; and hence we may safely predict that the earlier treatises of such men as Sir T. Strange will before long be superseded by works like the present. A highly interesting work might now be written on the one subject of the effect of English equity on Indian law: and unless the Judges do something to define the limits of English common law in India, we may live to see all our present law, whether religious, customary or statute, fade away into the past, give place to the cart-loads of precedents from the time of Bracton till now, in which the ordinary English mind revels and which are still the standing learning of the forum.

The volume before us, excepting the introductory chapters, deals only with the Hindu family, the greater part being taken up with adoption, the status of brethren, children, wife, widow, &c., being also considered. The introduction is concerned with the rise of the schools of Hindu law existing during the progress of our sovereignty and the effects of British conquest in narrowing the theoretical force of Hindu law, while actually extending it in practice far beyond the extent conceded to it under the more intolerant Mahomedan dynasties. "The Indian system of jurisprudence, the system of law administered in India by the English is of the strangest description, unparalleled in the history of the world. No Government was ever called upon to legislate for so heterogeneous a community, or to combine together so many conflicting systems of law under one general administration of justice. That community includes Hindoos, Mahomedans, Englishmen, Buddhists, Jews, Armenians, and Parsees. Some of these derive their law exclusively from their religion, others from the place where they are born or where they live." Elsewhere the author compares this state of things with that prevailing in Europe when new communities were springing into life upon the ruins of the Empire. "The Frank, the Burgundian, and the Goth lived together under the same administration, but, though residing in the same place, were subjected, each of them, to his own law, which clung to him irrespective of territory or locality. It often happens, said Bishop Agobardus, in an epistle to Louis le Debonnaire, that five men, each under a different law, may be found walking or sitting together." There was, however, this contrast to the state of things in British India, viz., that all of them had some kind of law or other, instead of being without any, which want creates in India the necessity for laws of general application, such as the Procedure Codes and the Succession Act. From this discussion on the personal character of Indian law, Mr. Cowell proceeds to consider the mode in which the laws of England were imported, and learnedly and swiftly travels over the ground which in Bombay has been so ably dealt with by the present Chief Justice in disposing of the question as to what law Parsees and Portugese are entitled to. We notice that another dispute likely some day or other to attain prominence has not been alluded to. Every inhabitant of Bombay is aware that thousands of persons from Kutch, Kattywar, Marwar, and other native States resort here for purposes of trade and enjoy all the rights and privileges of subjects of the Queen. But at the same time they frequently pay an allegiance to their feudatory chief. What law governs the relations of these people among themselves when residing in British India does not seem to have yet been decided.

The legal aspects of the relationships of Hindus are not of sufficiently common interest to justify a detailed account of the part of the treatise which explains them. We are glad, however, to notice the clear manner in which text book, statute, and the most recent decisions of the High Courts and the Privy Council have been used, in order to give the legal reader an exact acquaintance with the present law ruling the many questions discussed. Perhaps the lecture on marriage is too narrow for the subject; but on this status, the most disquisting of human life, the most complicated at customary law, there is more danger of a lecturer showing incompleteness by discursive tendencies. The volume will be found very useful to students who know something of jurisprudence and to young judicial officers who are naturally perplexed by the conflicts of the laws they have to administer.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE WAR.

LONDON, 25TH JANUARY.

The Conference met yesterday. No representative of France was present. The meeting was adjourned till next Tuesday.

The bombardment of Paris continues. St. Denis is burning.

The Germans are still bombarding Longwy.

The country round Valenciennes, Douay, Lille, and Arras is inundated.

The resignation of Mr. Childers is contradicted.

LONDON, 24TH JAN. AFTERNOON.

In the Liverpool Cotton Market to-day American descriptions were firmer. Surats rather unsaleable.

Fair Dhollera 6¾d.

In the Manchester Market there is more business doing—firm.

7 lbs. Shirtings ..... 7s. 10½d.
8¼ ,, ,, ... 9s. 4½d.
40's Mule Twist ..... 1s.
Consols 92¾.

The Bombay mail of the 31st ultimo was delivered in London yesterday.

The homeward Bombay mail of the 7th instant reached Suez on the 20th idem.

REUTER'S CHINA EXPRESS.

SHANGHAI, 28TH DEC., 1870.

THE British Consulate building was totally destroyed by fire on the night of the 23rd December. The fire it is conjectured was caused by hot cinders carelessly raked from the grate of the Secretary's room dropping on the wood of the floor. The land registers were saved but most of the other records are lost. The new Supreme Court buildings are not injured.

The Honourable W. H. Seward has given a public reception at the United States Consulate.

ARRIVAL OF H. M. S. TEAZER.

H. M. S. TEAZER, Captain Blomfield, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday afternoon from Zanzibar, Seychelles, and Galle. She has been cruising about for some time and captured three slave dhows.

THE RECENT SEVERE GALE ON THE COAST.

MR. H. B. BOSWELL, magistrate, Ratnagherry, has addressed the following letter to the Secretary to Government in the Judicial Department, Bombay, dated 19th January 1871:—

"I regret to have to report that there was a most severe gale on the coast on the night of Sunday last and up to daylight on Monday morning (the 16th instant), which has done a great deal of damage to the shipping and caused considerable loss of life.

I am hardly yet informed of the extent of damage done, but think the matter of sufficient interest to be brought to the notice of Government.

I regret to say that one of the coasting steamers (said to be the General Outram) foundered at sea in the gale between Pooranughur and Amboolghur, and it is supposed all on board have been lost, except those who were picked up by the Phlox, coasting steamer, which passed soon after the accident. These are said to have consisted of the captain of the General Outram and twenty to twenty-five of her crew, including some of the engine-men.

As, however, the Phlox proceeded on her voyage south, none of the survivors have come to this port, and my information is only gathered from passengers by the Phlox landed in Jeytapoor, a port to the south of this place.

The gale here in Ratnagherry was accompanied by a tremendous downpour of rain, 15 inches and 77 cents having been registered in twenty-four hours. The fall to the north was less, and I conceive the violence of the gale was mostly felt about this part of the coast.

Many trees and houses were blown down here and in the villages inland for at least twenty miles from the shore. The gale rose very suddenly, fell as quickly, though the whole of the previous day had been rainy and the barometer was low. It appears to have blown in different parts from almost all points of the compass; and in some instances to have blown first in one direction and soon after in nearly the opposite. A few loud claps of thunder accompanied the storm, and the great gale seems to have been immediately preceded by an unusually loud explosion.

I shall render what assistance may be absolutely necessary to succour shipwrecked individuals, and will apply hereafter for action for any exp

were when they caused them to be tendered to myself at the Grant Road Station for carriage by the railway as paint oil. I charge Nursey Govind and Cadurbhoy Hubiboola, under section 15 of Act 18 of 1854 of the Legislative Council of India, with having delivered to the B. B. and C. I. Railway four boxes containing certain highly explosive material called ether, for the purpose of being carried upon such railway without having distinctly marked the nature of such goods on the outside of the packages containing the same, and without having given notice in writing of the true nature thereof to the book-keeper or other servant of the company to whom the same was delivered for the purpose of being so carried; and I pray that summonses may be granted against Nursey Govind and Cadurbhoy Hubiboola to answer the charges above specified, and that they may be dealt with according to law.

The magistrate granted the summonses as prayed for.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 26th Jan., 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Russia, 26th Jan., 6-35 P.M.; via Turkey, 25th Jan., 10-20 A.M. From Continent of Europe via Russia, 25th Jan., 4-22 P.M.; via Turkey, 26th Jan., 5-40 P.M. From America via Russia, 25th Jan., 8-33 A.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; lines clear beyond; Persian line right to London.

BOMBAY BENCH OF JUSTICES.

A QUARTERLY MEETING of the Justices of the Peace for Bombay, was held in the Durbar room yesterday afternoon—the Hon. Mr. Munguldass Nathoobhoy in the chair. There was a pretty good attendance of Justices.

THE CONTROLLER'S ACCOUNTS.

The first business before the meeting was the submitting of a letter from the Clerk of the Peace, intimating that the Controller of Municipal Accounts had furnished the accounts of the preceding quarter, and that they were then on the table.

Mr. Crawford (Municipal Commissioner) said this intimation was made in terms of the resolution of the Finance Committee duly published and laid before the Justices nine months ago. With reference to some remarks that appeared in the *Times of India* that morning, and a somewhat similar statement which appeared some months or so ago, that alluded in a vague and mysterious manner to the cash balance or abstract statement of cash and expenditure for the month of November and seemed to express surprise at their appearance, he must remind the Bench that fifteen months ago the Bench resolved that the statement of receipts and expenditure of the Municipality should be furnished, and published monthly also in the *Government Gazette*. Since the commencement of last year they had been published regularly in the *Government Gazette* as would be seen on a reference to the file of that paper, and the documents to which the article in the *Times of India* made such vague reference were simply the accounts of the Municipality in the form in which they had been published or the whole year regularly.

Mr. Maidment explained, in reply to Mr. Chapman, that the statement was made up to 30th November, and embraced the payments up to that date and charges incurred up to 31st October.

The accounts were allowed to lie on the table.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Mr. Crawford said the Bench had now to appoint a finance committee. Captain Hancock having returned, he proposed that he should be re-appointed, and so the committee would be pretty much as it originally stood. He moved:—"That the following gentlemen be appointed members of the Finance and Standing Committee for the year 1871: Captain Hancock R.E., C. E. Chapman, Esq., Hamilton Maxwell, Esq., Dosabhoy Framjee, Esq., Narayen Wassoodew, Esq."

This motion was seconded by Major Payne Barras and passed.

"VISITING" JUSTICES—A QUESTION OF DIGNITY.

Mr. Crawford next read the names of the Justices appointed to visit the jails for 1870, the first of whom was Mr. G. M. Stewart, now the Hon. Mr. Stewart, and then moved the following resolution:—"That the following gentlemen be appointed Visiting Justices of the jails for the year 1871:—The Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. W. Loudon, the Hon. Munguldass Nathoobhoy, the Hon. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Major Barras, Mr. Cowasjee Manockjee Limjee, Mr. Blaney, Mr. J. Taylor, Dr. Atmaram Pandoorung, Mr. F. Turner, Mr. Reggonath Narayen Khote, and Mr. C. Benn."

Mr. Chapman asked whether there was any record of the number of visitors, and what the committee did.

Mr. John Coonon—I speak as chairman of the committee of management of the House of Correction, and I understand that a body of gentlemen calling themselves Visiting Justices have gone through the House of Correction and sat in judgment, not on prisoners only but on me and my colleagues; and really, I must not say it was impertinence, but if I was not here and speaking in your presence I would use some word like that. And in this matter I claim as chairman of the committee of control appointed under the orders of Government, that it is by our permission rather than anything else that any gentleman goes there at all. I am told that some proceedings of ours have been criticised by a gentleman whom I have just heard called Honourable, and I am sure he is, but really you can appoint anybody you like, only I beg to say in the most express and formal manner, that under the orders of the Government of Bombay, which I have the honour to serve, it is we who have charge of the executive management, and I don't know if the committee of management will consent to others interfering in it. You may do as you like, but I beg for myself to decline an office which has not been offered to me, namely, that of Visiting Justice, because I claim the right of visiting without your permission, and also to prevent your committee visiting, unless they get a superior order to that given to them by the Bench of Justices.

Captain Henry—I should like to ask what power this Bench has to appoint members to visit the jail. My reason for asking is that I am told that when the committee was going round the prison a prisoner came forward to make a complaint, and the jailor or person in charge threatened that if he did not walk away he would be gagged. Under such circumstances I would have walked out, considering it a gross insult. Whether there is a good cause of complaint or not I cannot say, but if the committee go there, they are to hear complaints if made by the prisoners, and if they have not the power to do so, they are making fools of themselves in going to visit the place. (Hear, hear).

Mr. Chapman—I think we are much indebted to Mr. Connon for bringing this matter to a point as he has done, for there is no use taking on ourselves responsibility which not definite is absurd on the face of it. Perhaps we might know before we separate whether the Act requires anybody to visit the jail, and on what ground this committee is appointed. I consider it important there should be a committee of this kind, but if we are not required by the Act to have one, I do not see that we do anything but stultify ourselves in appointing a committee. It is obvious Mr. Connon, as chairman of the committee of management, has full power, and I quite understand his feelings in the matter. This very day I observed a paragraph in a newspaper stating that prisoners are rather over-fed, and when we are very anxious to scrape together as much as we can, from the jails and otherwise, perhaps if a committee is appointed this year, it will look into the dietary scale. Whether we have the power or not is a matter, I think, which should at once be determined.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee—I would briefly state to the Bench the circumstances under which the committee was appointed. When the Grand Jury was in existence, it was in the practice of visiting the jail and making a report to the presiding judge. The Grand Jury heard complaints, and reported to the Judge; and it was the duty of the Judge to enquire into the matter and to bring to the notice of Government whatever was necessary. When the Grand Jury was abolished, the visiting of the jails was discontinued, and Mr. Scoble, who took a great interest in these matters, considered that a visit to the jails was necessary, and, appealing to the patriotism of the Justices, asked them to appoint a committee—and Government, I believe, permitted the committee to visit the jail. Such a committee has been appointed by the Bench for the last three years and has made reports. I don't know that anything has come of these reports, but these are the circumstances that led to the appointment of a committee by the Bench.

Mr. Chapman—In fact we have been acting *ultra vires* as the lawyers say.

Mr. Blaney said that as he had been in the committee last year he knew officially that the Secretary to Government had written to them for their report and had asked why it had not been made earlier.

Mr. Grant said he had the honour of being one of the committee and wished to ask Captain Henry whether the strange incident he had mentioned was stated to have occurred in the House of Correction or in the County Jail.

Mr. Narayen Wassoodew stated that it had occurred in the House of Correction. As to Mr. Connon's remarks, he thought that gentleman had been misinformed, for the Visiting Justices did not wish to pass judgment on his committee. The fact was that when they were going round the prison a Portuguese prisoner wanted to make a complaint and that Major Raitt said to the man that if he did not shut his mouth he would gag him. The Visiting Justices were at the time discussing the matter among themselves, which he thought they had a right to do; and it would be a farce for the Government to write asking for their reports if hindrances of this kind were to be offered to the committee. The position was most anomalous, and he for one would resign if it continued. It was a perfect absurdity; and that the chairman of the committee of management should accuse the Visiting Justices of having done anything without regard to his feelings was certainly a thing to be wondered at.

The Municipal Commissioner considered the matter could easily be set at rest at once. His friend, Mr. Connon, had wondered if the Bench had any authority from Government. That authority was to be found in the proceedings of the Judicial Department of Government of 14th August 1865, where it was stated—"Letter from the Inspector General of Prisons, No. 1415, dated 19th July 1865, submits his opinion with reference to Government letter No. 2023, on the provision that should be made for the visitation of the County Jail and House of Correction in lieu of the visitation of those establishments which has heretofore been made by the Grand Jury; ditto from the chairman of the Bench of Justices, dated 28th July 1865, offers certain suggestions on the above;" and then the resolution of Government stated—"The chairman of the Bench of Justices should be informed that Government fully approve of his proposal that the jails in Bombay should be visited four times a year by a committee of Justices, but consider it would be preferable if such committee were re-elected by the Justices themselves in place of being nominated by Government." From that resolution it was apparent that the committee of the Bench of Justices had a clear official position and a position of such a character as entitled them to the fullest respect within the precincts of the jail. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Connon said he had never shown any gentleman he knew much disrespect inside the jail or out of it, but from the office he had the honour to hold he was chairman of the committee of management of the House of Correction, and that committee flattered themselves that they were quite competent for the duties. If Government thought differently they could appoint men more able for the work. Although the Municipal Commissioner seemed to think he had put him down by quoting the Government resolution, of which he (Mr. Connon) had been perfectly aware before, he could say that no gentleman—he did not speak specially of Justices of the Peace—but no gentleman in Bombay had ever asked him for permission to visit the prison but that he was allowed to do so. And so far as the Marshal of the Jail was concerned, if he was rude to any gentleman who visited, that was a matter in which the gentleman had to do with Major Raitt, but not one with which the chairman of the committee had much concern personally. And he could only say to the Chairman of the Bench and to the Justices present, that if they liked to visit the jail they were extremely welcome to do so, but if they thought they were to sit in judgment on the committee, he disdained their jurisdiction and declined to accept their censure.

Mr. W. M. Wood said that as one of the Justices he thought it was a great pity Mr. Connon had not known the authority which the Commissioner had just read. The resolution quoted sufficiently showed that the Bench had a perfect right to look into this matter, and Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee and other gentlemen had fully explained the reasons for that authority being given. It might be the case that the reports of the Visiting Justices did not come to much, but that was not their fault. Some of the reports he could say were exceedingly able, and it was desirable that a committee should be appointed of—as the phrase went—indifferent persons, that was, persons not interested in the matter, who should look at the inside of the place, which the Bench knew very little about. With regard to the case of the prisoner being interrupted, he thought the committee ought to have made a note of it and to have mentioned it in their report.

Mr. Narayen Wassodew replied that the committee had done so.

The motion was then passed.

THE HINDOO BURNING GROUNDS.

The Municipal Commissioner said the next business in the list was for him to ask the Bench to nominate a select committee of Hindoo Justices to consider how the funds recently voted by the Bench should be expended, in laying out certain cemeteries and burning grounds for the Hindoo community, "and generally" as he had added, "to superintend the burning and burial grounds of the Hindoo community." The first part of the resolution needed no remarks from him. The Bench had voted a sum of money to be expended generally on Hindoo burning and burial grounds in Bombay, and it was only fit and right that the Hindoo Justices of the Peace should by counsel and advice aid the executive in laying out the grant to the best advantage. With regard to the last part of the resolution he had to explain that up to the present time there had been nobody in Bombay with whom the municipal authorities could treat in regard to any burning or burial ground in the town. This was a most unsatisfactory state of affairs. Only the other day when it became necessary to take action with regard to a particular burning ground in Bombay he found there was no real body of trustees, no persons really responsible with whom he could act or deal in the matter. He thought the Hindoo community—a very large community as it was—would be glad to have their interests in this matter represented by a body of gentlemen collected as fairly as might be from those who had the honour of being Justices of the Peace for Bombay. He accordingly proposed—"That the following gentlemen be appointed a select committee to consider how the funds recently voted by the Bench for purchasing land for the construction of new cemeteries should be expended, and that such select committee be empowered to superintend generally the burning and burial grounds of the Hindoo community during the year 1871, with power to fill vacancies in the committee:—The Hon. Munguldass Nathoobhoy, Dr. Bhau Dajee, Messrs. Kessowjee Naique, Venayekrao Jugonathjee Sunkersett, Lakmidass Khimjee, Narayen Wassoodewjee, Kahandas Muncharam and Nana Morojee."

This resolution was seconded by Mr. Muncherjee Nowrowjee Banajee and at once passed.

THE VALUATION OF REAL PROPERTY.

Mr. Crawford said the next business was to receive the report of the select committee of the Justices appointed to value the real property of the corporation. He begged to congratulate the Bench on the completion of this work of measuring, cataloguing, and classifying the real property of the corporation. The work had been a very arduous one indeed, and he could not, on the part of the Municipal officers, refrain on this opportunity from thanking the select committee for the very great pains and trouble they had taken in the working out of this matter. (Hear, hear.) He thought the total value was shown to have been very carefully revised, and it was a satisfaction to know that it had been made at a time when the value of property was at least low, and he was sanguine enough to hope that at the next annual valuation of the same property the value of it would have been increased very largely indeed. The Bench would be glad to observe that though there was a general outcry that the Municipality was much in debt, its property was, he begged most emphatically to state, if immediately sold, worth very nearly as much as the debentures due to the public and the money which had been lent to it by Government. He begged to propose—"That the report of the select committee of the Justices appointed to value the real property of the corporation be adopted, and that the thanks of the Bench be tendered to the members of the select committee."

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee seconded the motion, and in doing so remarked that at first it had been thought professional valuators would have to be appointed, but Messrs. Narayen Wassodewjee and Nusserwanjee Chandabhoy had done the work admirably, and so saved the Bench the sum of Rs. 27,000. (Applause).

Captain Henry said he was sorry to hear Mr. Dosabhoy say what he had just remarked, for he had just been about to say the same. (A laugh.) He thought the Bench was much indebted to those two gentlemen for their trouble in preparing such an admirable manner, for if it had been done professionally it might have cost more than the sum mentioned by Mr. Dosabhoy. (Hear, hear.)

The motion was then passed.

STREET RAILWAYS.

Mr. Crawford said the next business on the list was as to street railways. The correspondence on that subject had been published and might be taken as read. (Hear, hear.) He might mention that two or three days ago, before the sensible, he might say admirable, advice was given by the *Bombay Gazette*, he consulted Captain Hancock and other members of the Finance Committee, and they came to the conclusion that there were various points which needed careful inquiry by gentlemen specially fitted to form an opinion on the subject, and among the principal points on which information would be required, were—First, whether it was desirable to introduce street railways into Bombay at all. (Hear, hear.) Secondly, if so, on what thoroughfares they should be laid down, and on what gauge; and thirdly, what agency and on what general terms they should be constructed and worked. (Hear, hear.) He did not think it necessary to go into these points in detail, especially the last. He thought the better way would be to refer the matter to a select committee whom he had selected either in reference to their professional recommendations or their acquaintance with the town or with the police or engineering matters generally.

Dr. Blaney asked if it would not assist the committee to know the sense of the Bench as to whether tramways were desirable or not? That was the general question on which the enquiry was to be based.

The Chairman replied that he supposed the Bench was not to bind themselves by the committee's report. They would have plenty of time afterwards to decide that; they were not bound to the opinion of the committee.

Mr. Gumpert remarked that the committee which Mr. Crawford had named was a very good one, but he doubted whether some of the members were conversant with the points to be considered.

Mr. Crawford replied that there were several gentlemen not acquainted with all the points, but as these were matters which, in considering a question of this kind, affecting the large native community, he thought it desirable to have the consideration of gentlemen acquainted with the wants of the town, the traffic and the police requirements. He did not suppose those who were nominated for that purpose would venture to oppose the opinion of professional gentlemen on the points they would consider.

Mr. Gumpert suggested the appointment of Messrs. Le Messurier and Mathew.

Mr. Wood seconded that proposal.

Dr. Blaney thought the addition of the Police Surgeon would be desirable, as there were police returns regarding statistics that might be considered.

The adoption of the resolution proposed by Mr. Crawford was seconded by Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee, and after the addition of some names, was passed in this form:—"That a select committee composed of the following gentlemen—Colonel Trevor, Mr. T. Ormiston, Mr. H. Maxwell, Captain Tulloch, Mr. LeMessurier, Mr. Mathew, Captain Henry, Messrs. Narayen Wassoodewjee, Dosabhoy Framjee, Nusserwanjee Chandabhoy, and Kahandas Muncharam—be requested to report on the following points:—1. whether it is desirable to introduce street tramways into Bombay; 2nd, if so, on what thorough fares they should be laid down and on what gauge; 3rd by what agency and on what general terms the tramways shall be constructed and worked?"

This was all the business.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—26TH JAN., 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 25th Jan., 6-35 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 4 minutes.

Via Turkey, 25th Jan., 1-20 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 29 hours 25 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 25th Jan., 11-30 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 12 hours 15 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 25th Jan., 4-22 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 7 hours 23 minutes.

Via Turkey, 25th Jan., 5-40 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 13 hours 16 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 26th Jan., 11-45 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 25th to 8 P.M. of the 26th Jan. is as follows:—

	To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From	Kurrachee	0 50	0 5
"	Calcutta	11 3	1 11
"	Madras	5 44	0 59
"	Galle	24 44	14 20

INDIAN ITEMS.

THE BUDDHISTS.—A herald from the King of Burmah has lately arrived in Ceylon, charged with golden cups as presents for the Buddhist notabilities of the island, and accompanied by two interpreters, an Armenian and a Singhalese, who are to assist him in his mission of good-will to his co-religionists in the island. The main objects of the visit are to establish a close connection between the Buddhists of Burmah and Ceylon, and to procure for His Majesty a *fac simile* of the famous tooth relic of the Delada Maligawa at Kandy.—*Pioneer.*

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTRELS.—Though there is no lack of public entertainments in Calcutta this season, many will be glad to welcome back again their old favorites, Dave Carson and his troupe, who have just returned almost from the regions of the "eternal snows" with re-invigorated constitutions and an entirely new stock of the latest mofussil jokes. This will most probably be Dave's last visit to Calcutta for some years, as he announces his intention of proceeding to Europe *vid* China and Japan, to invest the large fortune he has realised in this country.—*Englishman*, Jan. 24.

A SENSIBLE HINT.—The following passage, taken from a letter from the Secretary of State for India to the Indian Government, relating to the establishment of a "Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce,"—for this, it has been determined, is to be the name of the new bureau,—contains a notable sentiment:—"It appears to me," writes his Grace, "that some reduction of work will probably be found practicable without detriment to the public service in the discontinuance of returns, reports, and references which are now in many instances needlessly required from the subordinate Governments and Administrations"—*Pioneer.*

THE MADRAS CIVIL SERVICE.—The Junior Civilians of Madras held a meeting last week to consider the advisability of memoralizing the Supreme Government with regard to certain points on which general dissatisfaction is felt. It was finally resolved that the following subjects should form the prayer of the memorial:—1st, That the minimum furlough allowance be fixed at £500; 2nd. That the rate of acting allowances be restored to thirty per cent; 3rd, That the Government of India be requested to employ Junior Civilians of the Madras service in the neighbouring provinces of Mysore and Coorg, and in the Secretariat of the Government of India.—*Pioneer.*

NATIVE IMPROVEMENTS ON A STATUE OF CHANTREY.—At the upper end of the audience chamber of the palace of Tanjore there stands a statue of the late Rajah executed in white marble and said to be the work of Chantrey. The sculptor had, however, carved him with his head bare, so the natives have fitted on a pasteboard turban with tassels and ornaments, but as it fits badly, it is generally seen cocked on one side, which gives the whole a very comical appearance. His feet too are bare, but being of one piece with the pedestal, native ingenuity has not yet accomplished the feat of shoeing. The statue (No. 404) is among the objects photographed by Captain Lyon, from whose "Notes" the above description is extracted.—*Pioneer.*

THE GODAVERY WORKS.—A correspondent of the *Indian Daily News*, signing himself Bunkum, writes to our contemporary to warn all editors against praising the Godavery scheme. The Godavery, he assures us, will never be a navigable stream "without an expenditure that would construct at least three good railways." Then, having spent what would make three good railways in endeavouring to convert "a hill stream into a mountain river," it would, say Bunkum, "need as much money to keep the hill stream open for navigation." The immense sums already laid out on the scheme would, he further asserts, have made "a capital canal all the way from Nagpore to the Cuttack coast or to Coconada."—*Pioneer.*

ACCIDENT TO LADY MAYO.—Lady Mayo, accompanied by Miss Millman and two other ladies, last Saturday afternoon met with an accident in Lall Bazaar Street, which necessitated her ladyship's alighting from her gharry and taking shelter in Mr. Police Superintendent Percy's quarters in the police compound. It appears that the road aforesaid was, as usual, obstructed with carts laden with jute which were to be deposited in a jute screw opposite the Police Office and that the conveyance in which her Ladyship was, came in collision with one of the carts with such violence as to damage the vehicle so as to render its further use impossible. Her Ladyship was detained in the police compound for half an hour until a *sowar*, who had been despatched, returned with another conveyance in which Lady Mayo and her party proceeded on their way to the Sealda Station intending to proceed to Barrackpore by the E. B. Railway. The carter, whose conveyance was also damaged, received from her Ladyship six rupees towards the repairs of the damages he had sustained. None of the ladies, we are happy to say, suffered any personal injury.—*Calcutta Examiner*, Jan. 23.

MR. THOMAS JONES.—Is it likely that Mr. Thomas Jones, who has abolished so many appointments in his day, will in his turn be abolished? The whirligig of time has brought things just as strange to pass, and there seems considerable truth in the report communicated to us. It appears that "Mr. Thomas Jones of the Bengal Uncovenanted Civil Service," has been away two years from his post as Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal. In the Covenanted Civil Service, under such circumstances, a man would be considered as having forfeited the particular appointment he held before leaving this country for Europe, and on his return he would have to take his chance of obtaining any office that might chance to be vacant at the time. This rule has never been extended to members of the uncovenanted service. The Bengal Government, which at one time so zealously promoted the worship of Mr. Jones, and steadfastly believed in him, when the whole world saw he was only made of ordinary clay, has addressed the Government of India with the view that the rule under notice be made applicable to gentlemen of the uncovenanted service. Why this particular case should be seized upon with a view to get such an order enacted is not very evident. But the animus of the transaction is intelligible enough. —*Mofussilite.*

NATIVE FEMALE EDUCATION IN BENGAL.—It does not appear after all that the Bengal Government have bestowed that degree of attention upon the question of opening a Female Normal School in Calcutta, as the importance of the subject deserves. It is true that a beginning has been made in the direction by opening a department in connection with the Bethune Female School. But the following passage from Mr Woodrow's report holds out prospects altogether so disheartening that we must take the liberty of questioning if adequate endeavours had been made to secure the movement on a solid and enduring basis. "If the people of Calcutta," says he, "will not send pupils to a Normal School which is ready to receive them the school must be closed or removed to some town in the country, where there is more progress and less talk than in Calcutta. The union of the Normal and Bethune Schools aduits of the superintendence over the schools by a lady of great experience and sound judgment; but if the Normal School cannot in Calcutta attract pupils, it must be removed and the Bethune School carried on with a reduced establishment." Alas! for the prospects of female education. —*Indian Mirror*, Jan. 23.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Fever, Influenza.—For the subjugation of disease and the preservation of health, it is all important to maintain the purity of the blood, and to keep its channels clear, that no foulness nor obstructions shall impede the life-sustaining current. By these means as Holloway's Pills are powerful in restoring and protecting the human frame, and, freeing it from fevers, influenza, congestions, inflammations, neuralgic and gouty pains, in short, from the many dangerous maladies arising from bad blood. A pure circulation is good security for life and health: when it is right the nerves are in excellent condition, and on the other, harmony, and completeness of these two systems, depend the perfection of life, energy, health, and happiness.

THE PAPER CURRENCY BILL.

VICEGERAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, JANUARY 20.

THE Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple, in moving that the report of the select committee on the bill to consolidate the law relating to the Government Paper Currency be taken into consideration, said that his Lordship and the Council would recollect that at the last meeting, which had been held a week ago, he had the honour, in presenting the report of the select committee, to submit a somewhat lengthy explanation of the view and intentions of the Government. Having troubled the Council so recently, and trespassed so long on their patience on that occasion, he would therefore not trouble them upon this, but would merely move that the report be taken into consideration. If he had any further remarks to make he would best make them after he had had the advantage of hearing what honourable members had to say on the subject.

The Hon'ble Mr. Cowie said that he wished to be allowed to express his satisfaction at the improvements and alterations in the woking of the currency system which the hon'ble the Financial member had so ably propounded to the Council last Friday. He believed that they would conduce to the profit of the Government, and the advantage of all these classes who are fortunate enough to have to deal with currency notes. If he had been disposed to take exception to any part of the arrangement it would be to the comparative smallness of the sum allotted to certain large towns for the encashment of notes of other circles. The Council would readily understand, that in some of the great centres of trade, in cotton, jute, or seed-producing districts, a lakh of rupees is a mere "drop in the ocean." Still as he conceived the arrangement to be a tentative one, and believed the Executive Government would readily expend it when this could be done with safety, he offered no opposition. He had heard the measures introduced, as steps in the direction of that desirable consummation, an universal note. If this meant that throughout one length and breadth of this vast country, the holder of a certain piece of paper would always and everywhere be able to demand current coin for it, he confessed that he thought the idea rather "utopian." It might come in the course of a year, so might chronic surpluses in a financial budget, but hardly expected to live long enough to see it.

The Hon'ble Mr. Bullen Smith said that he ventured to express his opinion here in favour of the chief change made by this bill. He now expressed the great satisfaction he felt at the changes made by the select committee, and would further express his hope that Sir Richard Temple might find that other members of the Council may be equally willing to support the measure. It was only natural that since the subject had been before the Council, a good deal of discussion should have taken place out of doors. But without wishing to undervalue the opinions of those who differed from him upon this point, without saying that there was nothing to be said on the other side, he did not hesitate to say, that he had heard nothing that would induce him to alter his opinion, or to make him hesitate for one moment, as a member of the committee, to give this discretionary power proposed by the bill. The only one of the objections which were rejected by Sir Richard Temple had been specially put forward by the committee of the British Indian Association; who stated broadly, that in their opinion the time had not come for the issue of rates of lower denominations, and that its introduction would be attended with loss and great inconvenience to the poorer public. There was scarcely a word in this opinion which had not been said in connection with the issue of ten rupee notes ten years ago. The more he thought and enquired into the manner in which the actual monetary transactions of the poorer classes are carried in this country, Lower Bengal especially, the more he was convinced that the opinion expressed in this paper were greatly exaggerated, and that the introduction of this measure would not be attended with anything like the effects they anticipated. He believed that the inconveniences to which they referred would be decreased in the course of time. But the committee of the Association speak of *forcing* this currency upon the people. It seemed to him that if there was one expression which was altogether inapplicable, in reference to this clause, it was that measure. In the face of the opinions of authorities of such eminence, as Mr. Wilson and Sir C. Wood, and in the face also of many having local knowledge of India, such as the late Governor of Bombay, he was surprised that this Government had for ten long years abstained from issuing these notes; and he did believe that the time had now come when it might with perfect safety and advantage go a step further. He could only say that so far from these five rupee notes being a source of evil they would merely commit the Executive Government to a power to proceed with extensive caution, and he was firmly convinced that these notes would gradually bridge over the gulf hitherto existed between our currency schemes and the financial assertions of the country. As to the statement made by his hon'ble friend (Sir R. Temple) regarding the executive measures which were proposed to be adopted for facilitating the cashing of notes, he could only say he had listened to it with extreme satisfaction. He believed however that it did not go as far as was desirable, but he looked upon it as a material step in the right direction. As far as public opinion on the subject had reached him, he believed that there was no measure, which taken as a whole would be received with greater satisfaction, and would confer more advantage than the present bill.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ellis said that he would not detained the Council for any length of time in the matter now before it, as it was mere waste of time. He could only express his entire concurrence with what had fallen on the former occasions. There was one point only which he would like to notice, and it was that which had already been adverted to by the Hon'ble Mr. Cowie. It seemed to him that the sums which it is proposed to set apart at different places of trade to meet this new system was wholly and entirely inadequate, and as far as regards these great centres of trade which he was aware of, the great places of business in cotton in Western India, the proportion of a lakh of rupees, set apart for the cashing of notes, seemed, as Mr. Cowie had described it, a "mere drop in the ocean." But, as though, that we may assume that it was not intended to proceed at these great centres of trade in a half-hearted way; and we may, he thought, assure the public that they would be dealt with most liberally, and as far as is consistent with safety, every encouragement shall be given to the extension of the system. More than this, of course, no one would ask for. There much at least he was sure his hon'ble friend was able to assure us he would grant.

The Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple said he would then, before moving that the bill be passed, make a few brief observations on the remarks which had fallen from his hon'ble colleagues who had just spoken. The Hon'ble Mr. Cowie had remarked, with great justice, upon the project often mooted of having a universal note: he considered that we were a long way off from such a desideratum, and hardly hoped he could live long enough to see it. Sir Richard Temple believed he might say on this point that we had more nearly approached such a consummation than the hon'ble member at present probably imagined. He must observe that the phrase of "a universal note" might have two meanings: it might mean that a note was a legal tender everywhere, or that any person might take any note of any denomination or of any circle to any treasury in India and obtain cash for it. It was in the second sense that he believed the phrase had been used. Now that being the case, he begged to submit that the realization of that principle was not quite so utopian as might be imagined. For by the explanation which he had the honour to submit to this Council on the last occasion, it would be apparent that, within certain limitations, which he had already once explained and which he would further explain shortly, a person might now or rather at an immediately future time take any note of any circle or of any denomination to all the principal treasuries throughout India and obtain cash for it. It was only a question of limitation. Up to a certain limit we had already something very much like a universal note. Well, that point brought him to the consideration of the limit. His hon'ble friends, Mr. Cowie and Mr. Bullen Smith, and his hon'ble colleague Mr. Ellis, had all three remarked with great force on the apparent inadequacy of the amount we proposed to set apart at the principal district treasuries for the cashing of notes. He must just explain further what that limitation really meant. He stated, no doubt, last Friday, that it was proposed, in the first instance, to place a lakh of rupees at each one of these principal treasuries, as a sort of primary reserve—as something to start with—as a nucleus for further operations. The hope was, of course, that as soon as the public found that at certain treasuries notes could be cashed by the collectors they would begin themselves to take out notes from those treasuries for local circulation. Such an operation would cause a further considerable increase to the cash reserves; because notes were only issued in exchange for cash. At certain seasons there would be a considerable demand for notes in exchange for silver; and at others there would be a demand for cash in exchange for notes. So there would be at many seasons a very considerable accumulation of cash in the currency chests. Well, there being that accumulation the chests could stand a considerable run—a very considerable drain at certain other seasons. Seeing that effect on the treasury chests—seeing there was a large number of notes out in a certain district,—seeing that the currency chest was assuming large dimensions, it would be our endeavour to support its operations freely by providing rather larger reserves in the district treasury to meet a season of withdrawal so far as permitted by the state of the general reserves and the cash balances of the country, which were also pledged for the security of the Paper Currency. It would be done in this way. It might be that at the great centres of trade, the presidency towns and other places we had not only very large cash balances at the general treasury; but we had also very extensive currency reserves in cash, far exceeding what we were bound to maintain by law. If we observed that at such places as the cotton districts, Akola, Dharwar and Ahmedabad, and at Dacca in the Eastern Provinces, where there were very large transactions in jute, and certain other places which would no doubt occur to the Council,—when we saw that the currency operations at such places were getting so large,—we might from our cash balances strengthen our cash reserve at those places to support the currency, and we could recoup ourselves by taking an equivalent from the currency reserves at other places. So that the Council would see we had the means and the power if we liked, to "deal liberally with the trade of the country," as his hon. friend had observed, "to help it as far as we possibly can," and to facilitate increased circulation in the manner which we had so and won by half a head. The race was a pretty one, and was generally pronounced to be one of the most splendid steeple chases witnessed on the Madras course.

Last Chance	1
Japes	2

The next race on the card was The Beaten Handicap, but this was not ran.

The last race was the Diana Stakes. For all Arabs, Persians and Country-breds, who have not ran in any race for trained horses during the past year. The bona fide property of and regularly ridden for three months by the ladies who enter them. Weight for age and class, raised 2lbs.; winners once 7lbs., twice 14 lbs. extra. No allowances. Half a mile. One prize for two horses, two prizes for three or more.

The shades of night were fast beginning to fall when this race was run. Two horses ran, viz., Mrs. Mackenzie's horse ridden by Mr. Shaw, Mrs. Baillie's horse ridden by Mr. Smythe. Mrs. Mackenzie's horse won very easily.—*Madras Times.*

AN INDIAN MEMORIAL TO PARLIAMENT.

WE (*Englishman*, Jan. 24) have seen a memorial to Parliament, praying for a Royal Commission to enquire into several branches of the administration of this country; more particularly into the condition of the finances and of the Public Works Department; the working of the income tax, and the condition of the native army.

The memorial embraces a very wide range of subjects; too wide perhaps, considering that the investigation of a single branch of the administration of this vast country may occupy years. Still, as the subjects are all of much importance, it would hardly be advisable to omit any of them when praying for an enquiry; in fact, there are other branches of the administration on which the memorial does not touch, which might, we think, have been included not by the condition of the police, which is giving rise to much complaint.

As for the suggestions contained in the memorial, that the position of the Viceroy should be rendered more independent, and that the Legislature Council should be remodelled, we would feel disposed to side with the memorialists on the first point, but think that it will be a matter of great difficulty to improve the constitution of the Council, for an official majority is essential to the safety of the Indian Empire, as long as we hold the country by the sword. Differences of opinion, however, will always arise as regards the adoption of a policy. But the professed object of the memorial is simply to pray for enquiry; and there can, we imagine, exist no difference of opinion as to the necessity for enquiry into most of the points mooted. We have no doubt, therefore, that the petition will be numerously signed all over India. It already bears the signatures of many of the influential members of Calcutta society, and is lying at present at the Exchange in Dalhousie Square for the signature of those who are desirous of subscribing to it. No time should be lost in sending the memorial home, if any good is to be done during the present session of Parliament.

INDIAN FASHIONS AND ETIQUETTE.

A LADY CORRESPONDENT favours us (*Madras Times*) with the following jottings about the season:—

As I write, the "long-looked forward to" race week is drawing to a close, bringing with it the near approaching end of the gay season and ushering in the dull monotony of the hot months. But it has been an awfully pleasant season. Dancing, acting, flirting, singing, and all other amusements having been carried on in the pleasantest manner. And really there never was a season when there were so many pretty girls in Madras and so many pretty dresses in the Banqueting Hall. Would it be very rude to ask why the girls don't dance in short dresses? (these latter are so much more suited to their wearers, so youthful, and so much more convenient). I have seen several very nasty falls entirely owing to what are called "long trains," so much worn in ball-rooms. Apropos of fashionable assemblies, why too, dear Mr. Editor, should not a book on "etiquette" be written especially for India? Surely among the wit and talent of Madras some one might be prevailed on to undertake a guide to "Indian Etiquette." One is recognised warmly one day and solemnly "cut" the next with a most strange indifference; and as for calls, if one wasn't quite "flint-hearted," the brusque "Can't see" that is hurled at one during a morning's round would certainly upset one's nerves. Why should some people pass "John Thomas" of May fair be had out to India to give the "mem sahib's" retainers a lesson in politeness. Surely "My lady not at home," thundered in one's ear by one of these composed individuals, is preferable to the short, fussy words, "Can't see." Politeness being a common virtue in natives they work themselves up to a pitch of "curt energy" while repeating the above, which I cannot describe in writing. I cannot stay to dwell on many other peculiarities such as handing in a card and immediately driving off, &c. I will not trespass further now on your valuable time. There is a whisper in conclusion that the next season is to be stiff and rigid, and that "court-curtseys" even are to be in vogue, but not, I predict, under the present genial and chivalrous rule.

MR. SEWARD IN CHINA.

THE Hon'ble W. H. Seward while in China "to receive that increase of personal homage," which according to one of his countrymen is "so grateful to his nostrils," has been compelled at times to work hard for it. Prince Kung, it appears, would not see him when he called at the Foreign Office, but Mr. Seward was determined "to interview" the Minister somehow, and so wrote a letter, of which the following is an extract:—"I have had an earnest desire to obtain the advantages of an acquaintance with the statesman who has figured so long and eminently in the Chinese Empire. May I take so great a liberty as to ask that you will allow me to pay my respects to you at your private residence if the state of your health (Prince Kung had pretended to be ill when Mr. Seward called) shall at any time permit." To this the Minister replied—"I have long heard of your Excellency's great fame, which for many years has been cherished by all nations, and I myself have also exceedingly respected you and longed for a better acquaintance. I have your note of yes erday in which you proposed to yourself the great trouble of coming to see me—a proposal that I shall engrave on my heart and write on my bones." And so Mr. Seward interviewed Prince Kung.

Another instance of the illustrious American's efforts is worth reproduction. Mr. Seward, after being snubbed by Prince Kung, set out for the Great Wall, upon which as upon a desk (so we understand it) he indited the following letter to Rear Admiral John Rodg

THE GROWTH OF HERESY IN SCOTLAND.

(*Weekly Scotsman*, Dec. 17.)

THE amount of heresy produced during last week considerably exceeded the average. Indeed, it may safely be said to equal the supply for even the busiest fortnight any time during the past seven months. It is somewhat remarkable that the chief activity in this way is shown in the country towns. It is probable that by this time every centre of population throughout the country large enough to have gas or a provost, is furnished also with a heretic whom some orthodox individual is prosecuting, or burning to prosecute, before some Church judicatory. The leading cases of this week have come from Dalkeith, Dundee, and Dunse. Of these, one is the conclusion, and another the revival of a case already before the public; the third is entirely new.

The disturbances at Dundee have arisen in connection with the proceedings of the irrepressible Mr. Gilfillan. Not long ago, this heresiarch was scolded, dreadfully threatened, and then let off scot-free, by his Presbytery, for certain very savage language applied by him to the Confession of Faith. This treatment, however, does not appear to have done him much good. His last outbreak is worse than his first. On Tuesday last, he made a violent attack upon the Standards of the Church in his presbytery, and described them as "fast becoming obsolete in form, questionable in idea, and imperfect or untrue in much of their substance." The Presbytery naturally felt a little hurt at this mode of speech, and the more that they had so recently condoned another offence of similar character. As a Mr Baxter put it, "No brother in the Court had received more kindly treatment than Mr. Gilfillan, and therefore no brother was entitled to treat the Court more kindly than Mr. Gilfillan." This appeal, however, to "pity the sorrows of a poor old Presbytery" was powerless to move the relentless Gilfillan. He hardened himself still further in his aggressive attitude; whereupon the ingenious Baxter had recourse to a device which, if only firmly applied, will not only deliver the U. P. Presbytery of Dundee from Mr. Gilfillan, but every presbytery in the kingdom from every heretic who disturbs its repose. In the course of discussion, Mr. Gilfillan proposed to leave the Court for a few minutes, obviously to procure such refreshment as was needed for enabling him to continue the struggle; when Mr. Baxter adroitly insisted that "he should be commanded to stay in Court." There is great effectiveness in that idea. Do not speak heresy sofa starve it. Isolate your heretic in a Presbytery Hall, or other tight place, and cut off his supplies. Blockade, without truce for revictualling, is the true "form of process" for heresy. Argument and spiritual weapons may fail in Presbyterian hands; this one is sure.

The Dunse heresy seems to be of a very remarkable kind. It appears that the parish minister there wishes to go about among the parishioners assuring them that their sins are forgiven, if they have repented and complied with the Divine conditions of forgiveness; but the Dunse people do not want any such assurances, and members of the Dunse Presbytery think it dangerous that it should be offered to them. Surely this is a very odd thing to call a heresy. The fact seems to be, that the minister is too orthodox for his neighbourhood. He wants to act out to the letter the definition of his office given in the Standards of the Church, as expounded by Gillespie and the Covenanters. But a generation has arisen in Dunse that know not Gillespie, and have drifted away from the ideas of "Aaron's Rod Blossoming;" and when this Gillespie Redivivus appears among them, he finds that his vaulting orthodoxy has o'er-leaped itself, and fallen on the other side. The one true-blue High Presbyterian in the Mearse, he finds himself in danger of libel for anti-Presbyterianism by a set of degenerate *soi-disant* Presbyters, who actually hold it unsound to swear by John Knox and the First Book of Discipline. This is the position taken by a prepossessing person called Proudfoot, the leader of this prosecution. The public will certainly await with some curiosity the next meeting of the reverend Court, when the Dunse notion of the perfection of orthodoxy constituting the essence of heresy is to be more fully developed.

The Dalkeith case has terminated, as was expected by those who rightly understand the much-vexed and long-suffering U. P. Presbytery of Edinburgh. Not so roughshod as the Dundee brethren, nor so eccentric as those of Dunse, they have taken the harmless, if not very intelligible or dignified course, of hushing matters up by means of a deliverance which is a little in favour of both sides, and have virtually found that the Rev. Mr. Ferguson is "not guilty, but he must not do it again." To persons who do not know how hard a task it is to keep the mad dog of heresy in the house, and make those who want no such dog upon the premises believe that their wish is carried out, it will be peculiarly puzzling to read the speeches of those members of Presbytery who support the finding arrived at. For instance, Dr. Peddie, who urged the Presbytery to find that Mr. Ferguson had been "misunderstood" when supposed to be teaching the heresy of the possibility of salvation for the impenitent or of the heathen in a future life, expatiated feelingly upon the dangerous consequences of that doctrine. If people believed that the heathen would have another chance in the next life, he argued, they would subscribe nothing to foreign missions, because it would appear better for the heathen to go forward into the other world unconverted, as their "if they would be in circumstances more favourable to accept the Gospel, being disencumbered of the flesh, and placed amid eternal realities." Moreover, the doctrine would lead to prayer for the dead, and all the disastrous consequences understood to flow from that practice. Now, what was the use of pointing out all this to Mr. Ferguson, if Dr Peddie was satisfied that he had not taught the doctrine in question? If, on the other hand, there was evidence from Mr. Ferguson's teaching, that he needed to have such considerations laid before him, he must have been inculcating the heresy of which he is acquitted, and Dr. Peddie's finding was inaccurate.

But Mr. Ferguson himself seems to put the matter beyond dispute. In the vigorous, if somewhat truculent, oration in which he rejected, without thanks, the Presbytery's "counsel" to preach in a quiet strain that would raise no questions, he distinctly affirms "it is my impression that countless multitudes of the heathen world will crowd into the Kingdom of Heaven, while the Scribes and Pharisees of Christendom will be cast out." The Presbytery must see that this is a distinct assertion of the "salvability of the heathen," which they know is flat heresy, expressly described by the Confession of Faith as "very pernicious and to be detested." Yet the Presbytery are afraid to touch the utterer of this direct contradiction to the Standards, and to what their own finding formally declares to be unscriptural. They send him forth with their *imprimatur* as a sound teacher, with only a slight tendency to being "misunderstood," and who requires merely a little "counsel" to preach harmless sermons that will disturb nobody. This shrinking on the part of the authorities is the more noticeable when the whole character of Mr. Ferguson's address is considered. It must be intensely scandalising to the Smartish, Peddiesh, and Harperish understanding. Its whole tone is iconoclastic and revolutionary. "Calvinism is but a part of the truth." "There are countless *facts*, both in the Bible and in the world, that will not be pressed within the most rigid Calvinistic line." "Our human theologies that have strangled souls will go down into an abyss of retribution." "We are assuredly adrift upon a period of boundless transition; the sooner we get clear of dogmat c icebergs the better; nothing can save us but the possession of living ideas," &c. Everybody knows what that kind of language means, and that it does not speak a great number of volumes for the dominance of Confessionalism in the mind of the individual using it.

Think, too, of the following addressed to gentlemen who "counsel" pulpit teaching that will not "raise questions that minister unto strife" :—"Your quiet and sleepy congregation, with a person in the pulpit described by the Prophet Isaiah as a dumb dog that cannot bark, having nothing but a distant and disconsolate whine, fitted only to lull to deeper slumbers—that surely is not a spectacle calculated to call forth the approbation of any Presbytery." Is it wonderful that Dr. Harper "regretted many of the terms in which Mr. Ferguson had expressed himself?" "What the age demands from the pulpit is vigorous thought, and not twaddling sentiment; and in proportion as the pulpit is destitute of thought, it is a mere cipher in relation to the age." Can we blame Dr. Peddie for saying that, "if he had heard the statement just made before he proposed his motion in committee, he would not have made that motion"—that is, "he would have discovered that Mr. Ferguson was not entirely misunderstood?" "There must be milk for the babes and meat for the strong men; but I have not met with any redundancy in the shape of the strong meat: the superfluity, I fear, is rather in the direction of the milk and the spoon meat." Was it unnatural in Dr. Andrew Thomson to find "the tone of the address unspeakably disappointing?" "Christianity is the irreconcilable foe of all darkness and stupidity." No wonder Mr. Parlane thought Mr. Ferguson "had damaged himself by such sneering remarks." After all this it must have been a relief to the reverend Court to learn that, after all, "the devil was the supreme ass." With that distinct addition, we cannot see why Mr. Gemmell should have been so hasty to take offence.

If anything further were wanted to show what a Presbytery will do to settle quietly with a heresy or heretic that is not unpopular, it would be found in the fate which has overtaken that mighty hunter of heretics, Mr. Richard Dodds. Low lies the late triumphant Dodds. He is convicted of "uncharitable spirit, injustice, and insolence towards his minister, and requested to resign his seat in the session." Forward, he is informally deposed and sent about his business. Short shrift has Dodds been blessed with. If he has shown more "insolence" to his minister than the Presbytery think that minister has shown to them, he must be nearly the most insolent, as he is certainly the most orthodox man alive. We confess to being sorry for Dodds. No more peeps into the "box." That delight is reserved for others. No more denouncings in the Presbytery. They will see his face no more. Sad is the fate of the heresy-hunter. Yet it is a stern necessity. Had the Presbytery not dealt sharply with Dodds, it is impossible to say how many heretics they might have had on hand ere long. Feast, therefore, ye Dunses, and even better than Dundee, the new Edinburgh heresy-extinguisher claims the admiration of ingenious minds. "Counsel" your heretic not to "raise questions;" but if he does, and the questioner appears, kick him down stairs for his "insolence" and compliments of heresy will not be numerous. Thus, in regal regradation, rise the merits of our three Presbyteries as regards the keeping down of trouble arising from heresy. In Dundee, they would famish the heretic—that is good. In Edinburgh, they extinguish the complainer—that is better. In Dunse, they prosecute whoever is disagreeably orthodox—that is best and most effectual of all. Certainly, when Presbyteries are driven to such extremities, it is not unlike a sign that we are approaching what Mr. Ferguson calls a "period of boundless transition."

THE LATE THOMAS BRASSEY.

A MEMOIR.

(*Hereford Times*, Dec. 17.)

We have to record to-day the death of one of the most remarkable men of the age. Along with the names of Stephenson, Locke, and Brunel, the name of Thomas Brassey will be imperishably connected with the history of railways. But while the names of those engineers have only national fame, the name of Thomas Brassey is connected with railway enterprise the whole world over. His work was cosmopolitan. In England, Scotland, Ireland, France, Spain, Italy, Switzerland, Germany, Holland, Belgium, Denmark, Sweden and Norway, Russia, Austria, Hungary, Roumania, Turkey, Hindostan, Australia, North and South America, he has left traces of his handiwork and monuments of his industry, perseverance, prudence, and far-sightedness. No man has ever made more railways than Thomas Brassey, and along with railways much wealth, which he had the prudence to keep as well as the genius to make. When other contractors were swept away by the storms of financial crashes Thomas Brassey stood unshaken, the vast fabric of his wealth being built upon a sure foundation, and now transmitted to his heirs.

The intelligence of the demise of this eminent man will create the deepest feeling of regret among the large circle of friends to whom his virtues as a man and estimable character as a contractor were so well known. He as been for several years suffering from periodical attacks of asthma, and for some months past the state of his health caused his relatives and friends much anxiety. He was in the habit for some time of resorting to St. Leonards to pass the winter months, coming to town till very lately for several days each week, attending to business with his accustomed punctuality and urbanity, but for the last three months he felt obliged to reside constantly at St. Leonards, and had recently so much improved as to induce him to think he could visit Preston Hall, the seat of his second son, Mr. Harry Brassey, M.P. for Deal, but on Thursday week, in the forenoon, he suddenly became worse and breathed his last about four o'clock in the afternoon, at the Royal Hotel, St. Leonards, where he was residing with his wife, and passed away without a struggle and apparently without pain, having completed his 65th year.

Thomas Brassey was born in November, 1805, at Bagrton, in the parish of Holford, five miles from Chester, where his father, John Brassey, of Bulkeley, then lived, a clever, energetic, and extensive farmer. The Brasseys of Bulkeley held and occupied lands in the vicinity of Chester for several centuries. It will please the believers in genealogy to know that the Brasseys of Bulkeley are one of the oldest Cheshire families, descended from the De Brassis, who came over to England with William the Conqueror. Probably Thomas Brassey thought very little of this. He very recently rebuilt Bulkeley Old Hall, which, with the estate, he inherited from his father. He was educated at a school in Chester up to the age of sixteen, when he was articled to a Mr. Lawton, a surveyor, in Chester, and land agent to Mr. Price, of Bryn-y-fys, Flintshire. During his apprenticeship he was actively engaged surveying in Wales and the border counties, and occasionally at Birkenhead. The improvement of the great coach roads was then the great object of engineering effort, and Mr. Brassey assisted in making the surveys for the construction of a considerable extent of turnpike roads abutting upon Telford's great highway through North Wales to Holyhead. One of the earliest works on which he was about this time engaged as surveyor is the one which passes along the left bank of the Dovey from Machynlleth to Aberdovey, and he has been known to say that he attributed his later success in the construction of railways to the pains taken and experience acquired in these first lessons of his art. At the time he stated this, he was anxious to impress the truth, of which he himself was so striking an example, that, unless a young man patiently and earnestly toiled in early days, when there is no inducement to toil beyond the consciousness of doing what is right, he will not later have the opportunity presented to him of toiling for more substantial recompense. Young Brassey, during his apprenticeship, so much distinguished himself as a clever surveyor, an indefatigable worker, an able penman, and an admirable accountant, and his talents became so conspicuous and so useful, that on Mr. Lawton's removal to Birkenhead, he took the young apprentice, now out of his time, into partnership, and the firm of Lawton and Brassey was in existence for several years. It was about this time he married Miss Harrison, second daughter of Mr. Joseph Harrison, of Liverpool and Birkenhead, and sister of Mrs. Field, of Quarry House, Shrewsbury, and on Mr. Lawton's getting into difficulties, his father-in-law aided him to take the whole of the business of the firm Lawton and Brassey, into his own hands. He then became the agent of Mr. Price, at that time lord of the manor of Birkenhead, and principal landowner of the district. Left now to his own unaided resources, but enjoying the confidence of all his friends and acquaintances, his father-in-law always maintaining that Thomas Brassey would become a great man, he soon showed what direction his energy would take. He established limekilns, entered extensively into brickmaking, obtained the contract to supply the bricks required in the construction of the Liverpool Custom House, and in carrying out this undertaking gave a striking evidence of his ingenuity and business aptitude. When the bricks had been made, they were packed into boxes, containing so many each, transported in these boxes, from the Birkenhead shore across the river to Liverpool by means of flats, and delivered on the spot ready for use, without the usual percentage of waste by breakage. He, at the same, engaged in road-making, and the first work of the kind upon which he employed labour to any extent was, in forming the high road from Tranmere to Brownborough, in his native county of Chester. This road is one of the straightest, and for the greater part of its length, the easiest of public highways in the kingdom. In its execution young Brassey soon discovered his own powers, and the bent of his genius. These were soon to find a fitting field for their display. When the railway system received such a sudden and extensive impetus, by the success of the line from Liverpool to Manchester, Mr. Brassey saw his way to a new source of employment, for which he was peculiarly fitted, by the previous experience and ability he acquired. The line from Liverpool to Birmingham was about being commenced. The northern section of it was let under the superintendence of Locke, who had been appointed resident engineer for that section, and who supplied the drawings and specifications for the various contracts, into which the section was divided. Railway contracts were, at that time, very much subdivided, to suit the abilities and means of contractors who were then comparatively inexperienced, and their means of obtaining capital comparatively limited. The southern section or Birmingham end was put in the charge of another engineer, and on attempting to let it similar to the northern section, the directors found that all the tenders so ridiculously exceeded the engineer's estimate, and the prices demanded so much above those for the northern section, that they hesitated to accept any of the tenders given in, and at last determined to examine into the cause, and have a fresh letting. This being done, it was found that the plans and specifications were so imperfect as to prevent contractors from understanding fully the nature of the work required. Mr. Locke was called upon to provide fresh drawings and specifications for the southern section, as he had done on the northern, and was appointed engineer for both sections—north and south. The consequence was, that the discrepancies between the contractors and engineer, in their calculations had disappeared, and the different contracts on the southern section were let to the satisfaction of the directors. It was at this time (1835) when young Locke was appointed sole engineer, and looking about for contractors of some means and ability to carry out his behests, that he called upon young Brassey, at Birkenhead, and induced him to tender for one of the contracts on the southern end of the Grand Junction. The Stafford contract (10 miles) fell to young Brassey's lot. He then removed from Birkenhead to Stafford, to be at the head of his work. The line involved many engineering difficulties, but Mr. Brassey, by perseverance, determined energy, and skill, in overcoming unexpected obstacles, carried out his portion with the utmost success, and his contract was almost the only one that was satisfactory to the directors and remunerative to the contractor. Mr. Locke was so pleased with the systematic and skilful manner in which Mr. Brassey carried on his work, that when he became engineer for the South Western Railway, and the original contractors so broke down in their work, that the construction of the line, which involved serious difficulties, seemed hopeless, he took the work out of their hands and transferred the whole to Mr. Brassey. The young energetic engineer soon found he had at last met with one equally willing to work as himself, equally painstaking, and equally indefatigable in exertion. Mr. Brassey in a few years constructed many miles of the South-Western main and branch lines, employing upon them upwards of 3,000 men, and receiving nearly £4,000,000 for the works executed. At the same time other works of equal or greater magnitude occupied his attention. He constructed a portion of the Chester and Crew, a portion of the Sheffield and Manchester, and the Glasgow and Greenock Railway construction was at that time (1840) attracting public attention in France. The South Western company, clearly seeing that a railway established from Paris to Havre, would assuredly attract a great additional traffic to their own line from Southampton to London, used every means with the French Government to get a line commenced. Locke was sent to France to survey a line. A company was formed, a favourable concession obtained from the French Government, and Messrs. Brassey and Mackenzie obtained the contract. They then led their stalwart and trusty followers into France, Mr. Brassey taking up his own residence in Vernon, to be in the centre of his works, not in gay, frivolous Paris, away from them. In two years he constructed the Paris and Rouen, a work of great difficulty, crossing the Seine four or five times by bridges of enormous spans at that period, and running through the hills abutting on the river by long tunnels. The company was granted five years to complete the line. Mr. Brassey finished it in little more than two. The large troops of navvies who followed him into France, were the wonder and admiration of the natives. They soon showed the French their superiority in the use of the spade and mattock, as their forefathers on the same ground did in the use of the stanch yew bow and arrow. If the English gentry were content to follow French fashions and adopt French manners, the French labourer at once admitted his inferiority and was content to learn the methods of work introduced by his ancient rivals in arms.

Mr. Locke, in his address at his election as president of the Institution of Civil Engineers, has given a graphic picture of this inroad of his countrymen into France and their effect upon the native population. "Amongst the appliances carried into France by the contractors, Messrs. Brassey and Mackenzie, there were none more striking or important than the navvies themselves. Following in the wake of their masters, when it was known that they had contracted for work in France, these men soon spread themselves over Normandy, where they became objects of interest to the community, not only by the peculiarity of their dress, their great size, uncouth habits and manners, which formed so striking a contrast with those of the peasantry of that country. These men were generally employed in the most difficult and laborious work, and by that means earned larger wages than the rest of the men. Discarding the wooden shovels and basket-sized barrows of the Frenchmen, they used tools which modern art had suggested, and which none but the most expert and robust could wield; and often have I heard the exclamation of French loungers around a gang of navvies—"Mon Dieu! Ces Anglais, comme ils travaillent."

The abundance of five-franc pieces on the Saturday at all the shops and places of trade soon made the distributors of them popular; and it was a remarkable fact that in tunnelling or other dangerous work the French labourer could not be induced to join unless an Englishman was at the head of the operation. The lawless and daring habits of this class of our countrymen sometimes brought them under the special notice of the Gens d'armes, who, however, soon discovered that a word or letter to humour them so to control them during the excitement which always followed the receipt of their monthly earnings.

There was one complaint regarding the employment of Englishmen in France. It was soon observed and complained of that the Englishman earned larger wages than the Frenchman, forgetting that the latter was physically unequal at that time to much of the work which had to be performed in constructing railways. A piece of coarse bread and an apple or a pear then formed the ordinary meal of a French workman, and could not be set against the navvy's beef or bacon. None knew this difference so well as the contractors themselves, who always obtained the greatest amount of labour from the highest paid workman. It is only fair now to state that by force of imitation, both in the mode of living and in the implements used, there is little if any difference in the relative values of the labour obtained from each. Thus it appears that the introduction of English railway labour, so far from having been a grievance, has in fact considerably improved the condition of the French working classes.

On the completion of the Paris and Rouen Railway, which cost £22,000 per mile, Mr. Brassey removed from Vernon to Rouen, and commenced the works of the Rouen and Havre Railway, which cost £30,000 a mile. The works were of great magnitude, and vast engineering difficulties had to be overcome. There were five tunnels, of the aggregate length of 6,000 yards, a succession of enormous embankments and viaducts across the valleys of Darnetal, Maromme, Malaunay, Barentin, and Bolbec. The embankment crossing the Malaunay valley alone absorbed 1,300,000 cubic yards of earthwork. The contract was to be executed in three years. It was ready before the time, though an accident of a very serious nature interfered with the progress of the undertaking. The viaduct crossing the Barentin valley, consisting of 27 arches, each 50 feet span and 100 feet high, fell in early one morning in January, 1846, with a tremendous crash, shaking the hills, as if convulsed by an earthquake. The catastrophe was attributed to the injudicious piling of ballast over the more recently constructed portion of the arches. The French papers set up a howl of triumph, charging the English with blundering stupidity, and abusing the directors for employing foreigners, who swallowed up the money of the country and jeopardised the lives of their fellow-subjects. Mr. Brassey's noble conduct gave a quiet answer to these insinuations. He had contracted not only to build the works, but to maintain them for twelve months after completion. He at once without any more ado set himself to reconstruct the viaduct at his own expense, which involved an outlay of £30,000.

While the Rouen and Havre was being constructed, the Rouen and Dieppe, the Amiens and Boulogne, the Orleans and Tours, the Toures and Nantes, and Orleans and Bordeaux, were commenced and completed in 1843. Mr. Brassey in the meantime (1846) returning to England to superintend the construction of the Eastern Union Railways in Essex, Suffolk, and Norfolk, the Lancaster and Carlisle, the Caledonian, the Scottish Central, the Scottish Midland, the Trent Valley, the North Staffordshire, the Lancashire and Cheshire Junction, portions of the Chester and Holyhead, the Chester and Shrewsbury, the Great Northern, the Royston and Hitchin, Royston and Cambridge. It has been computed that on these occasions Mr. Brassey could not have less than 75,000 men under his direction at one time, and the amount of capital involved could not be less than £18,000,000 on his own account, in addition to an equal amount in connection with partners.

The organisation of agents, superintendents, inspectors, and workmen, by which this industrial kingdom was regulated and made the labour of the vast community proceed almost as mechanically as the machinery of a clock. Huge as was the labour of properly organising this complicated and wide-spread machinery, and of keeping it going properly, Mr. Brassey was equal to the task. No amount of labour seemed to tire his astonishing energy. No unforeseen complication of monetary matters seemed to ruffle his well-balanced mind. Calmly and evenly he kept on his path, having perfect faith in himself and in the commercial integrity of those for whom and with whom he transacted business.

The great crisis of 1847 passed over and left him unscathed. If at that time companies for whom he constructed railways could not pay him he gave them time to recover from the general depression, to pay him afterwards with interest and gratitude.

On the completion of the Great Northern Railway, in 1851, the last completed of the great schemes of 1845 and 1846, he was presented with a most magnificent testimonial as an expression of gratitude from his numerous agents, contractors, and large tradesmen he employed, for the many benefits he conferred upon them. The testimonial cost not less than £10,000. Mr. Brassey had by this time, even in the short space of fifteen years, become a European power. He ruled over a little kingdom of subjects, and unlike other subjects, they were kept by him, not taxed. Time, that brings slackened pace, and wealth, that brings comparative love of leisurely ease to most men, failed to stop or enervate Mr. Brassey, for we find him in 1851, commencing, in connection with Mr. Field, the works of the Shrewsbury and Hereford, and in 1854 invading with his navvies Holland and Belgium, in 1853-4-5 invading France, Spain, Italy, Switzerland, Germany, Denmark, and even Norway and Sweden, constructing the Dutch Rhenish, the Sambre and Meuse, the Paris, Caen, and Cherbourg, at the opening of which Queen Victoria and Prince Albert were present, Napoleon decorating him for his services to France with the Cross of the Legion of Honour. The line from Argentan to Mezidon, from Mezidon to Lemans, from Lemans to Tours, and the Lyons and Avignon, Lyons and Geneva, the Maria Antonio, the Turin and Novara, the Turin and Chambery in Italy, the Barcelona and Mataro, the Bilboa and Miranda in Spain, while at the same time he was constructing the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, 1,100 miles long, and resuming his former hold of railways at home, such as the construction of the Leicester and Hitchin, Salisbury and Yeovil, North Devon, besides many important works round London. Again forsaking the Continent of Europe, he sends his men forth into South America, Australia, and India, constructing large works in those countries;* and in this neighbourhood and the adjoining counties, in connection with Mr. Field he constructed the Leominster and Kington, the Shewsbury and Crew, the Knighton, the Woofferton and Tenbury, the Tenbury and Bewdley, Severn Valley, Wenlock, Coalbrookdale, Wenlock and Craven Arms, Nantwich and Market Drayton, Wellington and Market Drayton, Silverdale and Market Drayton, Llangollen, Corwen and Bala, Bala and Dolgelley, Hooton and Parkgate, Barrow Docks, Hull and Doncaster, Cannock Mineral, Nuneaton and Hinckley, Hinckley and Leicester, Wednesbury Branches, Ebbw Vale, Sirhowy, widening of the Brynmawr Line, widening of the Shrewsbury and Hereford, and the Ennisskillin and Bandoran, in Ireland. In short, it is almost endless to recount the whole of his feats. His resources were unlimited, his energy unbounded. He pierced and scaled mountains, filled valleys, bridged chasms, built docks and manufactories, made iron, dug coals, built ships, materially aided to lay submarine cables, and forwarded every project for the benefit of commerce and civilization. His works are not yet completed, he had a hand in the great tunnel under Mont Cenis; the great Calhao Docks are only just commenced; the Roumanian Lines are not quite completed—but will be by his executors. This may conclude our record of Thomas Brassey's public labours. They were magnificent, but they exacted a severe penalty. The continuous strain on the intellect, the never-ceasing anxiety involved in such vast operations, carried on simultaneously in various parts of the world, brought about a very natural result—a premature death.

Mr. Brassey was a conservative in politics, but by no means an ardent politician. Over and over again he declined offers of being returned as a member of Parliament. Though not disposed himself to enter the political arena, he was anxious for his sons to strive for honours there, and two of them are members of the House of Commons. Endowed with a generous simplicity of character, he never forgot a friend. His gifts were noble, his charity unbounded as it was unostentatious, his left hand not knowing what his right was doing—and always bestowed in a way most conducive to the interests of the receiver. He had extensive estates in different parts of the country; large property at Birkenhead and Claughton. Besides his widow, Mr. Brassey has left three sons; the eldest, Mr. Thomas Brassey, born in 1836, married to Annie, daughter of Mr. John Allhutt, the head of a well-known London firm, called to the bar in 1864, is a magistrate for Sussex, and member of Parliament for Hastings. Mr. Henry, Arthur Brassey, born in 1840, married to Anna Harriet daughter of Major Stevenson, late of Hawkhurst, Kent, member of Parliament for Sandwich and Deal. Mr. Albert Brassey, the youngest, is an officer in the 14th Hussars, and engaged to be married to the Hon. Matilda Maria Helena Bingham (born in 1850), eldest daughter of Lord Clanmorris, of Creg Clan, County Galway. The marriage was intended to take place next month, and as a splendid marriage gift, the late Mr. Brassey had purchased for his son within the last three weeks, a fine estate in Oxfordshire, formerly belonging to the Shrewsbury family.

The late Mr. Brassey's services in Austria were so much appreciated by the Emperor Francis Joseph that he made him a Knight of the Iron Crown, the first time the honour had been conferred on a subject or a foreigner.

* In the last-named he constructed a great part of the East Indian Railway, the whole of the Eastern Bengal, the Delhi and Punjab, embracing in its length the heavy viaducts across the rivers Sutlej and Beas; besides aiding in the construction of many other portions of the Indian system.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Customer's Daily Balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows :—

On Deposits subject to 6 months notice of withdrawal 4 per cent.
" 12 " " 5 "

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

Bombay, 26th August 1870.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, LONDON, and CHINA.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LONDON BANKERS.

BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

MONEY REMITTED

At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and

On LONDON, | On IRELAND,
" SCOTLAND, | " PARIS,

And also on the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

When fixed for 12 months ..... 6 per cent per annum.

All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable, to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 9th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1864.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital £3,200,000
Reserve Fund 800,000

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

AGENCIES.

Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.

AGENTS IN IRELAND.—{ The Munster Bank, Limited. / The Belfast Banking Company.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.

Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.

The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receive Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.

Every other description of Banking business transacted.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Manager.

14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 26th August 1869.

FOR SALE.

ON SALE, at the Godown of the undersigned, about FIFTY TONS of First-class HOOP IRON, 1¼in. wide, No. 18s gauge, for binding Cotton Bales.

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.

6, Hummum Street.

PAPER :—PRINTING.—Double Demy 34 to 40 lb., Royal 20 to 32 lb., Super-royal 26 to 32 lb., Double Royal 36 to 50 lb., Double Foolscap 25 lb.

HAND MADE.—Foolscap, Post, Demy, Medium, Royal, Super-royal, Double Royal, and Bank Letter size.

MACHINE MADE.—Foolscap 11 to 18 lb., Crown 8 lb., Large Post 13 to 15 lb., Medium 18 lb.;—Azure laid Foolscap, Demy, Royal and Super-royal "extra strong" for Deeds, &c.

BLOTTING.—Superior Pink Demy 17 to 21 lb.

PACKING.—Casing 22 by 36 in. 50 lb. Rs. 7, Glazed Backing 26 by 45 in. 300 lb. Rs. 44 per ream—for Spinning Mills, &c.

PREPARED BOARDS for flooring, ceiling, partition, &c., tongued and grooved :—White or Redwood ½ by 8 in.; Redwood ½ by 6 in., ¾ by 6 in., and 1¼ by 6¼ in.—Delivered on Carnac Bunder.

Apply to our Godown-keeper.

Forbes Street December, 1870. PEEL, CASSELS, & Co.

FOR SALE.—Just RECEIVED per S.S. MILBANKE, TWO PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES and ONE CIRCULAR SAWING BENCH, as per particulars below, made by Messrs. RUSTON, PROCTOR & Co., Lincoln.

One Portable Steam Engine, 12 Horse-power, with two Cylinders 8½ in. diameter, and enlarged fire-box for burning wood; mounted on strong iron travelling wheels with pole; and supplied with Tube Brush, Suction Pipe, Spanners, Oil Tin, Firing Irons, Waterproof Cover, &c., complete, including a second safety Valve under Lock and Key, a patent Steam Pressure Guage and Signal Whistle; also fitted with Chapman's patent variable expansion eccentric, continuous Feed Pump and improved Water Heater.

One Portable Steam Engine, 10 Horse-power, with 2 Cylinders, 7½ in. diameter, fitted, and in other respects similar to above.

One Improved Circular Sawing Bench, fitted with improved slide forces, turned Wrought Iron Rollers at each end of Table, Driving and Loose Pulleys with fordlever for throwing in or out of gear, and supplied with a set of Augurs for boring, and with 36 in. Saw.

We are prepared to render Estimates for all kinds of Machinery.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—

ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS. MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and other insurable property, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates, by PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

ALLGEMEINE VERSICHERUNGS GESELLSCHAFT FUER SEE-, FLUSS-, UND LANDTRANSPORT IN DRESDEN.

The undersigned have been APPOINTED AGENTS for the above Insurance Company, and are prepared to accept Risks and to issue Policies.

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.

Bombay, March, 1870.

GUARDIAN, FIRE, and LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1821.—Capital £2,000,000.

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE granted on all approved Buildings and contents thereof in Bombay and the Mofussil at moderate terms by

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co. Agents.

Bombay, 1st September 1870.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1809.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament

CHIEF OFFICES :

64, Princes Street, Edinburgh;
61, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.

CHAIRMAN OF THE GENERAL COURT;
Right Hon. Lord Lawrence, of the Punjab, G.C.B. & K.C.S.I.

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J. F. Walker Drummond, Esq.
Charles Gardiner, Esq., Manager of the Union Bank of Scotland.
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George Young, Esq., Merchant.

Solicitor :
Sir W. R. Drake, 46, Parliament St.
AUDITOR :
George Murray, C.A.
GENERAL MANAGER :
David Smith, W.S.

The Directors beg to intimate that, with the view of carrying on the Life Business of the Company in India, they have established a Branch Office in Calcutta.

The principles upon which the Company conducts the Life Business combine the system of Mutual Assurance with the safety of a large Proprietary Capital.

The President, Vice-Presidents, and Directors are all Shareholders of the Company.

The Security afforded by the Company to meet the obligations under its Life Policies consists of :—

1. The Accumulated Funds in the Life and Annuity Departments, specially invested to meet the claims in these departments, amounting, as at 31st December, 1869, to £2,203,659
2. The Paid-up Capital of the Company 250,000
In addition to which there is the unpaid Capital of £1,750,000
3. The Life Revenue, which for 1869 consisted of :—
Life Premiums £269,387
Interest on Funds, &c. 94,217
363,604

The Rates of Premium are moderate and generally lower than those of other offices.

Reduction to English Rates without Medical Certificate, or fresh examination.

Nine-tenths of the whole Profits in the Life Business are divided amongst the assured in the Participating Scale every Five Years.

The next Division of Profits will be made as at 31st December 1875.

All Policies on the Participating Scale opened on or before that date will share in the Fund then to be divided, which will consist of the Profits made during the previous Five Years.

The following Gentlemen have been appointed, with all the usual powers, as a

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS, viz